

RALLY THURSDAY TO OPEN STRIKE-AID DRIVE

Collection of food to help hard-pressed strikers in many fields resisting the present union-busting drive, will be launched at the demonstration in Union Square Thursday 5-7 p.m. called by the United Labor Action Committee.

Plans for the demonstration were completed last night at a conference of union representa-

tives in Teachers Center, 206 West 15 St.

The demonstration has the support of the fur and leather, United Electrical, Mine - Mill and Smelter, American Communications and other union locals in the city interested in sparking labor unity in support of the current strike struggles. The ULCA, while taking action on

its own, has also appealed to the CIO and AFL unions for a much broader united movement in support of the steel strikers.

In addition to scheduling labor as speakers, the ULCA also invited representatives of the striking workers of Thomasville chair of Thomasville, N. C.; the Fishermen's Union of Virginia and of the American Safety Razor Co. of Brooklyn, to address

the audience. The appeal of the committee also called upon workers to bring with them cans of food to start collection of a "food warehouse."

Some of the strikers have been on strike for months, the committee said, stressing that no struggle should be allowed to weaken for want of adequate support.

The rally will also be a kick-

off for a campaign of publicity and education in the city to arouse New York's workers to the seriousness of the current anti-labor attack in which the steel interests are the leaders. So far the labor movement has pledged support for the steel workers but has not yet come through with either aid or any effort to reach the public on the issues in the steel strike.

House May Act Today On T-H in Steel Strike

WASHINGTON, June 17.—House and Senate committees continued to play football with the steel issue as the 650,000 steel workers continued in the third week of their solid walkout.

A Senate subcommittee approved two bills offered by Senators Humphrey and Morse providing for another form of seizure. But Senate and House Democratic leaders saw little chance for their passage.

In the House, a move is under way to follow the action taken in the Senate to "request" the President to use the Taft-Hartley Law.

Acting Mobilizer John R. Steelman today met with officials of the United Steelworkers on plans to get certain steel mills reopened to produce war supplies. Philip Murray had agreed to such an arrangement.

Humphrey's bill would permit seizure only in the steel dispute. Morse would set a 60-day limit on seizure.

The majority of the House Labor Committee, meanwhile, charged the Wage Stabilization Board exceeded its power when it recommended a union shop. The committee also charged the WSB with interfering with the function of the National Labor Relations Board. The committee will most likely go along with the Senate on stripping the WSB of power to handle any but wage issues.

The steel employers, meanwhile are still putting their hopes in legislative strikebreaking action and are in no hurry for a settlement.

N.Y. State CP Urges Support To Steel Strike

— See Page 3

DULLES, THE ARCHITECT OF WAR, WRITES REPUBLICAN PARTY POLICY

—See Pittman Column, Page 4

JOHNNY GATES ENDS TESTIMONY

Returns to Jail After Impressive Defense of Party and Bill of Rights

By ALAN MAX

WASHINGTON, June 17.—At 3:45 this afternoon, John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, after six days of an inspiring defense of his party and of the Bill of Rights, clasped his hands together high over his head and waved farewell to his friends in the hearing room.

Then the handcuffs were snapped on his wrist and he was led out of the McCarran Board hearing room on his way back to the

Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. There he will rejoin his colleague, Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party.

In the corridor of the RFC building, where the hearings are conducted, former congressman Vito Marcantonio, chief counsel for the Communist Party in these proceedings, grasped Gates' right hand, already chained to the wrist of the US marshal, and said:

"Goodby, John, and congratu-

lations on the wonderful job you did for your Party and for our country."

The final day of cross-examination was used by the government in a futile attempt to break down the impressive testimony which Gates had given last week in four days of direct testimony. But Gates' replies to each one of the government's questions only strengthened the case which he

(Continued on Page 6)

JOHN GATES SHOULD NOT BE IN JAIL, N. Y. POST SAYS

John Gates should not be kept in jail, the New York Post admitted in its editorial yesterday. The "Post," clearly aware of the impression made by the Daily Worker editor in his forthright, courageous appearance as a defense witness before the McCarran Board in Washington, warned that Gates "assumes some of the aspects of a martyr" so long as he is imprisoned under the Smith Act.

The paper, fearful of the discredit to the government by the continued imprisonment of Gates and his Communist fellow-leaders, said he would be "less menacing" speaking on a "street corner" than in jail.

BOSS FORCE, VIOLENCE TOLD AT CALIF. TRIAL

By AL RICHMOND

LOS ANGELES, June 17.—The Smith Act trial has finally gotten a vivid picture of force and violence, and it was not the violence of alleged Communist conspirators. It was the savage terror employed by California's giant agricultural interests to crush unionization in the early 1930s.

That bloody chapter of California history entered into the trial as one of the factors that led Oleta O'Connor Yates, one of 14 defendants, to join the Communist party.

Mrs. Yates took the stand as the first defense witness. She resumed testimony Monday after a four-day recess ordered by Judge William C. Mathis because he had to attend a judicial conference.

Testifying before a hushed and visibly impressed courtroom, the San Francisco Communist leader briefly sketched the first 23 years of her life, the influences that shaped her thinking and impelled her actions.

As court adjourned, she was in mid-1933, at a critical juncture in her life when all that had gone before led her to the decision to join the Communist Party, the "crime" for which she and her colleagues are on trial.

A handsome woman with poise and dignity and a ready intelligence, she provided a dramatic and refreshing contrast to the 22 prosecution informers who had paraded across the witness stand during the past four months.

The story of her formative years covered a wide range.

It was personal history, related with engaging charm, a smile playing around her lips as she recalled biographical incidents of long ago.

It was "The Communist Manifesto" and the explanation it afforded to an inquiring young mind for the great paradox of the 1930s, the famine of abundance in a world seemingly gone mad.

This exposition of what the historic Manifesto meant to her was given with deliberation, the words carefully chosen to express the thought.

It was the great depression—"fruit rotting on the ground while agricultural workers were starving"—and there was restrained indignation in her tone.

It was books, not only the Marxist classics which were the climax of the quest for an understanding of the world about her, but others that served to open and stimulate the mind. There were Charles A. Beard's works on U. S. history and the economic background of the Constitution, the utopian classics—Thomas Moore's "Utopia" and Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." George Bernard Shaw and Upton Sinclair and Jack London.

It was the squalor and the naked violence in California's valleys, the note on which the first day's testimony ended.

It was the beginning of action and identification—participation in organized activity of the unemployed, a commitment to socialism, entrance into the Socialist party, becoming a Socialist soapboxer and orator who toured the state from Sacramento to San Bernardino, and then the first acquaintance with the Communist Party.

In sum, it was the odyssey of a daughter of pioneer Irish working-class settlers south of Market St. in San Francisco, sketched against the background of the experience of an entire generation, and arriving at a destination—communism.

The story of the valleys was introduced via a contemporary newspaper account (San Francisco Examiner, Oct. 9, 1933) and an official report to the National Labor Board by a special commission consisting of J. L. Leonard, Will J. French and Simon J. Lubin.

The report told of employers chiselling on the then standard wage rate of 22½ cents an hour in the lettuce fields of Imperial Valley to the party's two top candidates.

Valley. The investigation said: "We found filth, squalor, an entire absence of sanitation, and a crowding of human beings into totally inadequate tents or crude structures."

"Words cannot describe some of the conditions we saw," the report said.

To maintain such conditions, there was violence against efforts to organize.

"The law was trampled under foot by representative citizens of Imperial county and by public officials under oath to support the law," the report said.

There were indiscriminate arrests . . . young women induced to plead guilty through intimidation . . . prostitution of the state's vagrancy laws . . . officers displayed pistols altogether too freely, and the police unwarrantedly used tear gas bombs."

The irony was not lost upon spectators in the reading of a portion of the report that seemed to be directed against today's more sophisticated successors to the Imperial Valley vigilantes of 1933.

"It is not illegal to belong to the Communist Party, or to any other association that legitimately organizes in a peaceful manner," the report said.

"It is illegal to commit violence, to obstruct citizens in their reasonable activities, or to do many other things that are prohibited by law. The distinction between the legal and the illegal is often clouded by poor reasoning . . ."

At the time such conditions were brought to her attention in 1933, Mrs. Yates was beginning to lose confidence in the effectiveness of the Socialist party, which she had joined a year earlier in Berkeley. She became attracted to the Communist Party.

"I was very much impressed by the activities of the Communist Party that I had seen," she testified.

"I knew that they were going into the agricultural fields and in a most selfless manner were seeking to organize the workers there to improve their very wretched conditions."

"I knew that they were actively fighting in behalf of the unemployed, and I knew that they were in the midst of these day to day activities that meant so much to me."

the people in 1932 and 1933, and my respect for the Communist Party grew enormously in this period."

Mrs. Yates' testimony did not proceed without objections from Asst. U. S. Atty. Norman W. Neukom. But defense Atty. Ben Margolis, conducting the examination, brushed the objections aside with manifest impatience.

Mrs. Yates testified about the influence of economics courses she took at the University of California at Berkeley, where she received degrees as bachelor of arts and master of arts.

"I object to that as being too remote and not being the issue here before us," Neukom interrupted.

"What I want to show," Margolis explained, "is the process through which she reached the Communist Party, and this part of the process of mental development and understanding and state of mind which caused her to join the Communist Party."

Judge Mathis overruled the objection.

Neukom also objected to testimony concerning Mrs. Yates' understanding of the Communist Manifesto.

"To go into all this literature," Neukom complained, "and give us a person's interpretation of what these words mean, unless it is contended that these are not plain English words, is invading the province of the jury."

"I think they are plain English words," Margolis snapped back, "although sometimes from the way the government has treated them, I don't think they understand that."

At one point, when testimony concerned the 1932 Socialist party election campaign, Neukom objected again, and the judge inquired:

"How long are we going to spend away back in these days?"

"We will spend considerably less time than the government did," Margolis reported, "very much less time."

Much of the prosecution testimony centered on the early 1930s, and the court admitted it over defense objections that it was relevant.

PASTOR, 80, RIPS POLITICAL REFUSAL OF MEDICAL CARE

By MICHAEL VART

Rev. Eliot White, 80-year-old Episcopal minister, was denied medical treatment by his eye specialist after the doctor saw a newspaper picture of Rev. White marching in the May Day parade. In a letter to the New York County Medical Society, Rev.

White went to Dr. Smith's office at the doctor's direction, for consultation.

REV. WHITE'S LETTER

In his letter to the Medical Society, Rev. White relates the incident as follows:

"I told him (the doctor) immediately upon entering his office that my surviving vision had become so much more obscured during the preceding two days and I felt that the condition of my remnant of vision constituted an emergency. When I seated myself as usual in the patient's chair, and Dr. Smith seated himself opposite to me, to my amazement and shocked surprise, instead of paying any attention whatsoever to my eye, or even referring to it, he abruptly said, 'I saw your picture in the paper yesterday.'

"He then stated that he had a brother in Washington who is an investigator, and gave me to understand that this brother was sending to him information about me. No details were mentioned.

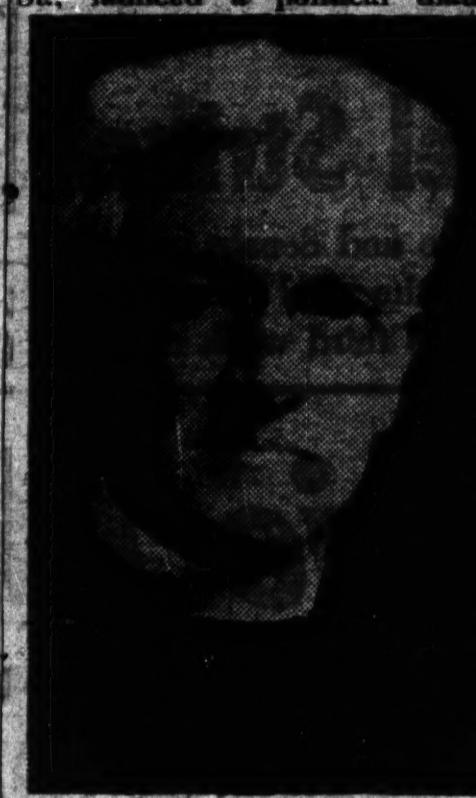
"Then, after expressing his conviction that, if what he called the 'Politiburo' of the Soviet Union, which he declared had made a 'chaos' of that country, gained control of the United States, it would make a 'chaos' of this country also.

"In concluding this political diatribe, which had completely eliminated any attention at all to my deteriorated ocular condition, he declared with the strongest emphasis and absolute finality: 'I cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist.'

"Realizing, of course, that this signified his dismissal of me from his professional care as well as friendship, I left his office on a condition of mental distress and shock."

The picture which Dr. Smith referred to showed the almost-blind Rev. White as a victim of a tomato hurled during the May Day parade.

Rev. White, who has since found a specialist more concerned with his patients' medical problems than their politics, denounced Dr. Smith's action as a violation of the Hippocratic Oath, but of common humaneness as well. It is, of course, part of the vicious sewage which red baiting produces when an apparently respectable surgeon dismisses from his care a retired minister, 80 year old and almost blind, for political reasons and on "information" from Washington.



REV. WHITE

when the patient visited him on May 6. Dr. Smith said, according to the letter, that he "cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist."

Rev. White is now almost blind. One eye removed last year and the other retains only 24 percent of its vision and is steadily deteriorating.

"Everything looks as if a heavy fog rolled into the room," Rev. White told me in his book-lined study. The books were still all there, neatly arranged in the bookcases, though reading is now impossible for Rev. White.

The eye condition dates back to February, 1942, when an attack of acute glaucoma required an operation which was performed by Dr. H. Meisske of Roselle, N. J. When the left eye grew worse in August, 1950, Rev. White again sought medical advice. His eye failed to respond to treatment, and a half year later it was suggested that the left eye be removed entirely in order to save the right eye. For this purpose, Rev. White went to St. Luke's Hospital, which provides free hospitalization for Episcopal clergymen.

Dr. Henry Templeton Smith performed this delicate operation, and continued Rev. White in his Washington.

The Negro People Will Be There

PROGRESSIVE PARTY CONVENTION TO HAVE BIG DELEGATIONS FROM SOUTH

By MICHAEL SINGER

There is a new spirit in the South, a new Negro-and-white working-class understanding and above all, a right-to-vote movement inspiring in its sweep and unity among all sections of the Negro people. This spirit will be reflected in the size and composition of the Southern delegation to the Progressive Party convention in Chicago July 4, 5 and 6, which will exceed that of 1948," said Henry Moss, Southern director of the party. Moss, a graduate of the Howard University Law School, who makes his home in Tuskegee, Ala., was appointed last May 6 and since then has travelled 5,000 miles throughout the South.

As compared with the consciousness of the Progressive Party program four years ago, there is more warmth, spirit and enthusiasm by far today," Moss said. Moss, a tall, handsome, keen-eyed former legal adviser and legal counsel for the Masons, attributes long years of disfranchisement of the Negro people and large sections of the white workers.

dates—Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass. "Having a white presidential nominee and a Negro woman vice-presidential candidate," he said, "has convinced large sections of the Southern working-class and middle class that the Progressive Party means what it says when it talks of Negro rights, that it is sincere in its program for Negro and white unity."

NEW SUPPORT

He was certain that the Party would be on the ballot in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. Since 1948 the white supremacists and Dixiecrat bourgeois have made the election laws almost prohibitively difficult for the Progressive Party to get on the ballot in many states. Despite that, "we are moving deeper and deeper into the South, winning new adherents and gaining new support," Moss declared.

He said the restrictive election laws went "hand in hand with the Negro people and large sections of the white workers."

The new surge of terror against the rising peace and vote surge in the South, abetted by inciting lynch speeches of Southern candidates, have been met by militant and "all-class" opposition from the Negro people, who are getting growing support from working-class white allies, Moss declared.

FIGHT FOR VOTE

"The rich and middle class Negroes and the masses of Negro people are jointly struggling for the right to vote," Moss asserted. "This struggle has reached a level never before attained and in a remarkably quick period. This right to vote movement is not merely a fight to cast a ballot. Far from it. Actually, it is a firm expression of the intense liberation demands of the Negro people, their most immediate and specific blow for full freedom."

The Progressive Party director said that in states where there is no guarantee of the ballot we are going to have delegates at the convention and their needs will be expressed in this campaign."

The Negro Labor Council in the South is rapidly advancing in scope and influence, Moss pointed out. The Progressive Party is giving it concrete support everywhere. One example of that collaboration is the support for the strike of the Virginia menhaden fishermen who are members of the Fur Union.

The mass following being developed by the Negro Labor Council was dramatically expressed in the Durham, N. C. election of the Council's president to the City Council. The Southern spirit of Negro and white unity, Moss said, was expressed also in the large white vote for independent Negro candidate for governor in the recent Louisiana elections.

SEEK NEW PARTY

"More and more the Negro organizations in the South are finding it impossible to support either of the two major parties," Moss declared. "Whether it be on the question of Negro rights, civil liberties, FEPC, anti-lynch laws, (Continued on Page 6)

Rousing Show Winds Up ASP's Eventful Season

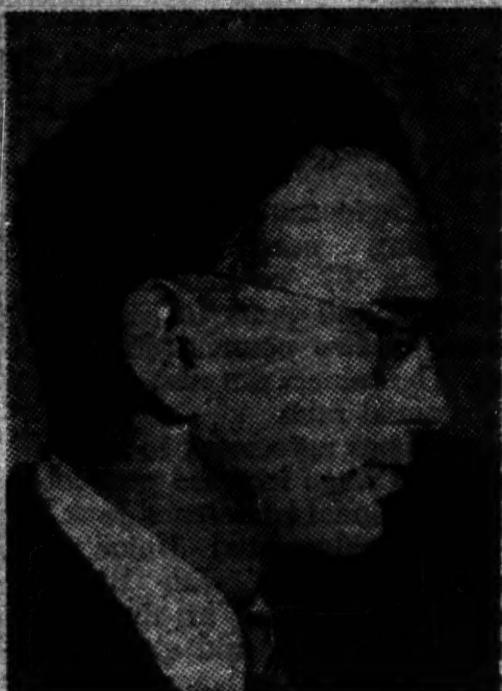
By BEN LEVINE

A presentation of Earl Robinson's "Lonesome Train," by the Jewish Folksingers, conducted by Robert DeCormier, was a rousing climax to the final ASPrevue of the present season. A jammed audience of over 1,300 at Palm Garden (hundreds were turned away) gave an ovation to the chorus and the solo singers of this cantata on the death of Abe Lincoln, and to the many other excellent numbers last Friday evening.

The passing years, it was shown, have not dimmed the power of Earl Robinson's great work. The young chorus of about 100, and the soloists, including the composer himself as the ballad singer, Al Abouaf as narrator, John Dobbs as Abraham Lincoln, Bill Robinson as the preacher, Edith Silver who accompanied on the piano, and others who did the smaller parts—such as the young Negro singer, Zoe Collymore—all contributed to a finished and moving production. The Harry Melloff dramatic group of the Jewish Young Fraternalists helped with their gay folk dancing.

Another unforgettable part of the evening was the singing of Martha Schlamme.

To the praises that have deservedly greeted Miss Schlamme from all quarters I would wish to add one thing. Miss Schlamme told the enthusiastic audience that a good deal of the credit for her performance must go to her accompanist, Tamarra Bliss, who does



EARL ROBINSON

the arranging of her songs.

Anyone who heard, that Friday evening, the artistic perfection and emotional power that Miss Schlamme put into such a song as "Ach, Johnay, I Hardly Knew You," and the subtle variety that added new interest to the Jewish folksong, "The Rebbe Abimelech," without undermining its simplicity, can appreciate what an excellent musical job was done by Miss Bliss.

Leon Bibb, Negro singer, then joined Miss Schlamme in a duet. Putting the microphone aside, the two allowed their voices to go out to the audience unmarred by the hunters.

Mike's metallic quality, in a rendition of Robinson's song about the whole world dancing, and it was pure delight from start to finish.

Howard Da Silva read Sholem Aleichem's "The Fiddle," with music composed and played on the piano by Serge Flory.

Morris Camovsky read Chekhov's story about the Government clerk destroyed by a sneeze.

Lou Gilbert did a dramatic monologue, written by Eli Jaffe, of the tortured feelings of a man unable to keep up with the demands of the present people's struggles.

Les Pine evoked the usual gales of laughter with his verses about the high cost of dying.

The Haitian dancers, seen in a previous ASPrevue, gave a repeat performance, and Andre Narcisse, their leading dancer, gave in addition a thrilling exhibition of Haitian drumbeating.

The ASPrevue is now recessing, and will open in the Fall. Lester Cole, master of ceremonies at these ASPrevues, has accomplished an arduous and vital task in gathering all this talent.

The ASPrevues, as they expand in the Fall, will be an important part of the battle against the war mongering hysteria spreading in the U. S. entertainment field. It will provide an outlet for artists denied expression by the monopolists of Hollywood and Broadway, and it will encourage entertainment workers to fight the witch-

ers. The ASPrevues, as they expand in the Fall, will be an important part of the battle against the war mongering hysteria spreading in the U. S. entertainment field. It will provide an outlet for artists denied expression by the monopolists of Hollywood and Broadway, and it will encourage entertainment workers to fight the witch-

Rally Calls for Campaign to Defend Freedom of Publishing

An audience that filled the Oak Room of the Capitol Hotel, Thursday night, heard a distinguished panel of speakers warn that if the attack on Marxist publishing—as exemplified in the indictment of Alexander Trachtenberg—were not defeated, it would constitute a threat to all free publishing in the United States.

Striking the keynote of the "Books On Trial" rally, Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus at Union Theological Seminary, and an "International" author, said that "our task is to carry out the defense of a man and a cause. The cause is the freedom of the press in the sense in which that word is used in the First Amendment in the first article of the Bill of Rights—not the gutter press, but the printing press and particularly the publishing of writings that evoke the name of Tom Paine and Thomas Jefferson."

William L. Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, who presided, paid tribute to International Publishers and its director for 28 years, Alexander Trachtenberg, for the monumental contributions to the fight for Negro rights. He cited as illustrations works by Dr. Herbert Aptheker, James S. Allen and the recently issued four-volume "Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass," edited by Dr. Philip S. Foner.

Reminding the audience that a court order enjoined her from discussing the current Foley Square trial, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who is acting as her own attorney in the current Smith Act frame-up, said she would, however, discuss the first trial at which Eugene Dennis and other leaders of the

defended by William Patterson as "the man who has done so much to save the Trenton Six from death," and "the man who has done so much to bring the facts of the frame-up of the Rosenbergs to a large section of the American public." Belfrage discussed the cultural decay of the present day as an expression of the cold war program and said that hope for America lay, not in the destruction of classics of social science that liberate the human mind, but in their defense and preservation.

In speeches recorded from London, R. Palme Dutt, editor of the Labour Monthly, and D. N. Pritt, noted attorney, called for world support in defense of International Publishers and its director. "No man," said Dutt, "has done more to bring the widest range of contemporary writers to the English-speaking public. He has placed all intelligent and civilized people in his debt."

Pritt compared the contemporary hysteria with the situation in Hitler Germany and said it was based on the same spurious formula of "anti-Communism." He added that it doesn't only lead to loss of freedom; it leads to war and we must fight it. Under that pretext today the fine old principles which the people of America and Great Britain have served and from which we have both benefited are being abandoned in the United States and Britain, too, is in danger of becoming a narrow and reactionary society, with stenched opinions dictated from above.

A fine musical program was presented by Lucy Brown and Hope Foye.

The meeting was under the joint auspices of The Committee To Defend Alexander Trachtenberg, the Jefferson School of Social Science and Masses and Mainstream.

Shirley Graham said Trachtenberg should be honored for the cultural services he has rendered to the American people, instead of being in a dock in a federal court facing a five-year prison term, while Howard Fast said that numerous literary personalities today owe their effectiveness to the education they received from reading the classics made available by International Publishers.

Cedric Belfrage, editor of The National Guardian, was intro-

Lester Rodney is on vacation.

'COVER THE OLYMPICS' FUND

Enclosed find \$— to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____

A NEW BOOK BY DR. DUBOIS

A new book by W. E. B. DuBois entitled "In Battle For Peace" will be published in July by Masses & Mainstream.

Subtitled "The Story of My 83rd Birthday," the book is a personal narrative dealing with the stormy events in the life of the distinguished scholar during the past year.

The highlight of the story is the trial and acquittal of Dr. DuBois and his colleagues of the former Peace Information Center on charges of failing to register as "foreign agents."

The book includes comment by Shirley Graham (Mrs. DuBois), who took a leading part in the successful fight to vindicate her husband and his associates.

"This exciting human document has a profound message for the

American people at this hour," declared Samuel Sillen, editor of Masses & Mainstream. "Dr. DuBois unmasks the warmakers. He shows how peace can be won. We are honored to publish this great book by a great American. It will be hailed by many thousands of readers here and abroad as a major contribution to the cause of peace."

"In Battle For Peace" describes the background of Dr. DuBois' work for peace and its relation to his life-long crusade for Negro freedom and colonial liberation.

"In Battle For Peace" will be published in a popular \$1 edition as well as in a regular trade edition. Advance orders may be sent now to the publishers at 832 Broadway, New York.

"PROFESSOR" SIGNS NAME TO BOOK OF FADED LIES

THE RISE OF MODERN COMMUNISM. By Massimo Salvadori. Holt. New York. \$2.

BY ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"The Rise of Modern Communism" is not especially important except as it stands as a prototype of the anti-Communist "history".

Its author is a professor, save the mark.

He can write, "In 1928 Stalin and the Comintern decided that the shortest cut to the triumph of communism in Europe was to help the authoritarian Right to destroy the main enemy—liberalism. The result was the sudden appearance of Nazism . . ."

Here, in all its nakedness is the end product of bourgeois learning in the era of capitalist decay. One might expect an anti-Communist to falsify the Communists' pioneering struggle against fascism. But to write about the "sudden appearance of Nazism" years after the fascist movement came on the scene shows how bourgeois learning has degenerated into a dull parroting of lies and a careless cynicism about even the most elementary facts. After all, who needs to check up on dates when the FBI will vouch for his anti-Communism?

Professor Salvadori writes with an upperclass contempt for the masses of people. The world-shaking only salvation for the Big Lie.

ing social changes of this era he sees only as a "Communist conspiracy". And because of this imperialist arrogance, he, like so many other "experts," is as wrong in his predictions as he is blind to the meaning of the past.

Korea, he writes, "convinced the American nation that force was an important factor in the Communist expansion and force had to be checked by force."

The professor, of course, is not telling the truth. It is everywhere admitted today that the Korean war is detested by the American people and that they reject force as a solution to the world crisis.

Writing before the Indian elections, he decrees that in India "a small Communist Party has little weight and influence."

These are mild divergences from the facts, compared with the Trotskyite and Hearstian lies about the Soviet Union which fill what James Burnham on the book jacket, calls this "dispassionate and informed" book.

But they explain why each new 'definitive' volume of anti-Communist fabrications has to be followed by another. Because the capitalist ruling class knows well the nature of its anti-Communist propaganda, it feels compelled to drown the public in it, in the Hitlerite belief that repetition is the



B. ANDREIEV who portrays the steelworker Ivanov in the stirring new Soviet color film 'Fall of Berlin' now in its second week at the Stanley Theatre.



Calls Progressive Party To Fight Against Nazi Pact

Reprinted from yesterday's late edition.

C. B. Baldwin, campaign manager for Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party candidates for president and vice-president, yesterday called on the Progressive Party to lead a campaign to defeat the dangerous and costly "pseudo-peace contract" with Germany now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Noting that both the French Cabinet and the British Labor Party were urging a meeting of the Big Four Powers on Germany, Baldwin said: "The time has come to rouse the American people, as the people of western Europe are aroused, to the extreme dangers and high cost of the Republican-Democratic package to rearm Germany presented to the Senate this week."

He urged Progressive Party leaders to make the defeat of the German "contract" a major part of the party's program in preparing for the national convention in Chicago July 4, 5, and 6.

In his letter to the state organizations of the Progressive Party, Mr. Baldwin said: "While the two old parties are going through mock battles, they reveal their basic agreement on foreign policy. Eisenhower and Taft, as well as the Democratic aspirants all support the package of dynamite in the so-called German 'peace contract'."

The prospect of a rearmed Germany and a restored Wehrmacht is arousing widespread protest.

"I am calling today upon all members of the Progressive Party to send wires to their Senators and Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, demanding that the hearings on the German contract be suspended until the President had called a meeting of the Big Powers to settle the problems of Germany."

Colorado AFL Paper Urges Peace Talks

DENVER, June 17.—"The Colorado Labor Advocate," organ of numerous AFL affiliates in this state, has reprinted the editorial which appeared in "The Butcher Workman" calling for negotiations and peaceful co-existence of capitalism and socialism.

CONCERT - RALLY

honoring

ELIZABETH CURLEY FLYNN
CLAUDIA JONES
MARION BACHRACH
BETTY GANNETT

Guest Speaker: I. F. STONE

Entertainment
Leon Bibb, Folk Singer
Tanya Gould, Pianist
Famous Mandolin Orchestra
Edith Segal's Dance Group

Friday, June 20
8 P. M.

New Terrace Garden
Boston Rd. & 181 St., Bronx

Subscription \$1
Bronx Citizens Emergency
Defense Conference

NOW GENOCIDE COMES TO GREENWICH VILLAGE CAMPUS!

Freeport • Westchester • Brooklyn • Chelsea

- Protest Police Murder!
- Murderers of Innocent Negro People
- MUST NOT GO FREE!

Rally Featuring:

BEULAH RICHARDSON
and prominent community speakers

TONIGHT (Wednesday) JUNE 18

430 SIXTH AVENUE — 8:30 P.M.

Donation 50 cents

Sponsor: Greenwich Village Civil Rights Congress

BRITISH UNIONISTS FIGHT HIKE IN COST OF LIVING

LONDON, June 17 (ALN).—British unionists are not prepared to stand idly by while the cost of living rises almost daily. Recent developments make it clear that they will reject the Tory government's appeal for "wage restraint," which has received the quasi-approval of rightwing labor leaders.

The Engineers Confederation, representing nearly 3,000,000 workers in 37 unions, has announced it will press for a wage increase of two pounds (\$5.60) a week. The miners are also out for a substantial raise.

Unanimous agreement to seek a substantial wage increase was voted at the annual conference June 3 of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers, with 81,000 members who work at the very heart of the arms and export industries. The Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, which has 197,000 members, by a vote of 148 to 17 approved a resolution at its annual conference June 3, demanding a further increase of 6d. (about 7 cents) an hour.

Foundryworkers president Archibald McDougal told delegates that Britain should free herself from American domination. He warned that when economic crisis came to the U. S., Britain would automatically be dragged down. He emphatically expressed his opposition against Britain becoming a base for American atombombers.

"I reject," he said, "propaganda which says that the U. S. Air Force in Britain is in defense against Russian domination." He pointed out to the delegates that no Soviet troops were present in any country outside the USSR except by international agreement and added: "But I do see American troops here... whose presence would put Britain on the frontline in a future war."

GERMAN QUESTION

Turning to the question of Germany, McDougal said: "We cannot accept the position that the Americans and their Tory friends should continue dividing Germany so that their part of it can be rearmed and turned into a vast air base."

Labor MP Ellis Smith, addressing the woodworkers convention, was warmly cheered when he said: "The need for active and virile trade unionism is as great now as it has ever been in the past." It was impossible, he said, to spend millions of pounds for rearmament and at the same time not reduce living standards. If war were made on China, he added, the workers should make it clear they would not be in it.

Woodworkers president S. D. McKelvey told his union conference: "Recently we have seen a desire expressed to extend the trading relationships between the east and the west. Let us hope that this is a beginning to a real understanding and endeavor to overcome the many outstanding problems which affect the peace of the world."

The 15,000-member Association of Supervisory Staffs & Engineering Technicians (ASSET) at its annual conference June 1 adopted a resolution denouncing the Tory budget and the wage freeze. "These two measures," the resolution declared, "can have no other

effect than to worsen the standard of living of the workers." ASSET also called on the government to reduce the scale of rearmament.

At the forthcoming annual conference of the National Union of Municipal & General Workers Union a special resolution will be moved by general secretary T. Williams, asking it to recognize the danger to world peace produced by the suspicion which rearmament breeds. The resolution refers to the continued increase in the world level of armaments as "constituting a threat to world peace." Williams is a member of the Trades Union Congress general council.

Rank-File Group Urges Unity in Textile Union

PATERSON, N. J., June 17.—A group calling itself "Rank and File Textile Workers for a United Union" issued an appeal here to all textile workers to "maintain united strength within the TWUA-CIO."

Consisting of members in a number of shops in the Paterson and Passaic Joint Boards of the Textile Workers Union of America, the group said it is "not part of any group in the inner factional fight."

"We are interested only in the wages and working conditions of all rank and file textile workers," continued the appeal distributed at the mills, noting that the struggle of the workers is being greatly weakened by the factional struggle that has now developed into an open split and secession led by former vice-president George Balduzzi to the AFL. The groups warned against secession and added:

"Let us fight to maintain a united TWUA. At the same time we must fight to make it a democratic union that will battle for the interests of the rank and file textile workers."

MIGRATORY LABOR

WASHINGTON (FP).—The AFL and CIO united in a drive for a national migratory labor committee to coordinate work of all government departments on the subject.

What's On?

Tonight

PROTEST meeting on slaying of Christian Negro student, Stevenson Casino, 142 2d Ave., Man., tonight at 8:30 p.m. Ansipes: E. Midtown Civil Rights Congress.

Coming

COME SPEND an afternoon of fun and relaxation at the Annual Picnic of the Hungarian Daily Journal, to be held at the beautiful Castle Hill Gardens, all day June 22. Directions: IRT subway Pelham Bay Line to Castle Hill Station, transfer for bus to the end of the line. Subs, 75c. Gala entertainment with Leo Pine, Betty Sanders and Leon Bibb. Refreshments. All invited.

Going on Vacation?

Make sure that you get the DAILY WORKER and The WORKER each day while away by placing an order with the news agent as soon as you arrive or by taking a vacation subscription before you go.

DON'T FORGET YOUR VACATION WORKER SUB.



RALLY THURSDAY TO OPEN STRIKE-AID DRIVE

Collection of food to help hard-pressed strikers in many fields resisting the present union-busting drive, will be launched at the demonstration in Union Square Thursday 5-7 p.m. called by the United Labor Action Committee.

Plans for the demonstration were completed last night at a conference of union representa-

tives in Teachers Center, 206 West 15 St.

The demonstration has the support of the fur and leather, United Electrical, Mine - Mill and Smelter, American Communications and other union locals in the city interested in spurring labor unity in support of the current strike struggles. The ULCA, while taking action on

its own, has also appealed to the CIO and AFL unions for a much broader united movement in support of the steel strikers.

In addition to scheduling labor as speakers, the ULCA also invited representatives of the striking workers of Thomasville chair of Thomasville, N. C.; the Fishermen's Union of Virginia and of the American Safety Razor Co. of Brooklyn, to address

the audience. The appeal of the committee also called upon workers to bring with them cans of food to start collection of a "food warehouse."

Some of the strikers have been on strike for months, the committee said, stressing that no struggle should be allowed to weaken for want of adequate support.

The rally will also be a kick-

off for a campaign of publicity and education in the city to arouse New York's workers to the seriousness of the current anti-labor attack in which the steel interests are the leaders. So far the labor movement has pledged support for the steel workers but has not yet come through with either aid or any effort to reach the public on the issues in the steel strike.

House May Act Today On T-H in Steel Strike

WASHINGTON, June 17.—House and Senate committees continued to play football with the steel issue as the 650,000 steel workers continued in the third week of their solid walkout.

A Senate subcommittee approved two bills offered by Senators Humphrey and Morse providing for another form of seizure. But Senate and House Democratic leaders saw little chance for their passage.

In the House, a move is under way to follow the action taken in the Senate to "request" the President to use the Taft-Hartley Law.

Acting Mobilizer John R. Steelman today met with officials of the United Steelworkers on plans to get certain steel mills reopened to produce war supplies. Philip Murray had agreed to such an arrangement.

Humphrey's bill would permit seizure only in the steel dispute. Morse would set a 60-day limit on seizure.

The majority of the House Labor Committee, meanwhile, charged the Wage Stabilization Board exceeded its power when it recommended a union shop. The committee also charged the WSB with interfering with the function of the National Labor Relations Board. The committee will most likely go along with the Senate on stripping the WSB of power to handle any but wage issues.

The steel employers, meanwhile are still putting their hopes in legislative strikebreaking action and are in no hurry for a settlement.

N.Y. State CP Urges Support To Steel Strike

— See Page 3

Reject Pact to Rearm Nazis, Peace Spokesmen Tell Senate

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Spokesmen for organizations representing more than a million Americans today asked the Senate to reject the Washington-Bonn agreement for a rearmed western Germany. Eighteen witnesses testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and all criti-

Miners Hit Candidates' Stand on Korea War

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Not one candidate for Presidential nomination on the ticket of either major political party has answered the question, "Why Korea and how to bring the war to an end," and that is the question in the minds of the people, the lead editorial in the United Mine Workers Journal said June 15. The journal is the official publication of the UMW, of which John L. Lewis is president.

The editorial mentioned no possible substitute for leading candidates now battling to head their respective party tickets and made no mention of the peace ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, the Progressive Party candidates.

"Candidate Eisenhower," the editorial continued, "politically billed by his backers as the top genius blending military and diplomatic approaches to the solution of crisis—such as forming the NATO alliance—seems utterly lost when it comes to Korea."

After quoting the general on (Continued on Page 6)

Powell to Ask Unseating of South Delegates

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-NY), said last night he would challenge the right of southern Democrats, including those from Texas, to sit in the national convention next month in Chicago.

Rep. Powell, Jr., recently elected delegate-at-large, said the southern delegates automatically disqualified themselves by threatening to bolt the convention unless a proposed civil rights program is dropped.

cized the treaty which they said would bring the world closer to World War III.

Chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex) said hearings on the treaty ratification will now be ended. The only witnesses who have appeared in support of the treaty were Secretary of State Dean Acheson, US High Commissioner to Germany John J. McCloy and several other Administration repre-

sentatives.

Connally treated today's opposition witnesses with a courtesy

that at times became insulting.

None was given more than ten

minutes and most of them were

Protest Senate Steamroller On Nazi Pact?

—AN EDITORIAL—

The Administration intends to make good its threat to steamroll Senate ratification of its plan to resurrect the Nazi army.

The arbitrary termination of the hearings, after only one day given to opponents of the Bonn war treaties, the limiting of all opposition spokesmen to only 10 minutes each, and the contemptuous heckling and badgering of the opposition spokesmen all exposed the "hearing" as a farce.

The President, Chairman Connally and your own Senator should hear your demand for more time to discuss these treaties before they are submitted to the Senate for ratification.

interrupted with heckling remarks from the chair.

Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, representing the American Labor Party, said the two documents—the convention on relations with Western Germany and the proposed protocol to the North Atlantic treaty—were "blueprints for atomic war."

"They intensify the shameful program of renazification and remilitarization of Western Germany. They desecrate the memory of the millions of victims of Nazi mass murders—the memory of six million Jews who were slaughtered. . . . They are designed to insure a continuation of huge spending for armaments, so that big business may continue its war profiteering at the expense of the living standards of the American people."

Mrs. Vivienne Shub, of the Maryland Peace Council, pointed out that there is a "clear and present alternative" to the Nazi pact. "The Soviet Government has repeatedly proposed . . . Big Four talks to work out a basis for German unification. . . . We call upon the committee to reject the German contract and to call upon the State Department to institute Big Four talks with a view to finding a mutually acceptable basis for a unified and peaceful Germany."

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, who testified on behalf of the American Peace Crusade and who is also prominent in the Episcopal League for Social Action, told the committee that with the ratification of the Bonn treaty "the (Continued on Page 6)

DULLES, THE ARCHITECT OF WAR, WRITES REPUBLICAN PARTY POLICY

—See Pittman Column, Page 4

JOHNNY GATES ENDS TESTIMONY

Returns to Jail After Impressive Defense of Party and Bill of Rights

By ALAN MAX

WASHINGTON, June 17.—At 3:45 this afternoon, John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, after six days of an inspiring defense of his party and of the Bill of Rights, clasped his hands together high over his head and waved farewell to his friends in the hearing room.

Then the handcuffs were snapped on his wrist and he was led out of the McCarran Board hearing room on his way back to the

Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. There he will rejoin his colleague, Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party.

In the corridor of the RFC building, where the hearings are conducted, former congressman Vito Marcantonio, chief counsel for the Communist Party in these proceedings, grasped Gates' right hand, already chained to the wrist of the US marshal, and said:

"Goodby, John, and congratu-

lations on the wonderful job you did for your Party and for our country."

The final day of cross-examination was used by the government in a futile attempt to break down the impressive testimony which Gates had given last week in four days of direct testimony. But Gates' replies to each one of the government's questions only strengthened the case which he

(Continued on Page 6)

JOHN GATES SHOULD NOT BE IN JAIL, N. Y. POST SAYS

John Gates should not be kept in jail, the New York Post admitted in its editorial yesterday. The "Post," clearly aware of the impression made by the Daily Worker editor in his forthright, courageous appearance as a defense witness before the McCarran Board in Washington, warned that Gates "assumes some of the aspects of a martyr" so long as he is imprisoned under the Smith Act.

The paper, fearful of the discredit to the government by the continued imprisonment of Gates and his Communist fellow-leaders, said he would be "less menacing" speaking on a "street corner" than in jail.

BOSS FORCE, VIOLENCE TOLD AT CALIF. TRIAL

By AL RICHMOND

LOS ANGELES, June 17.—The Smith Act trial has finally gotten a vivid picture of force and violence, and it was not the violence of alleged Communist conspirators. It was the savage terror employed by California's giant agricultural interests to crush unionization in the early 1930s.

That bloody chapter of California history entered into the trial as one of the factors that led Oleta O'Connor Yates, one of 14 defendants, to join the Communist party.

Mrs. Yates took the stand as the first defense witness. She resumed testimony Monday after a four-day recess ordered by Judge William C. Mathes because he had to attend a judicial conference.

Testifying before a hushed and visibly impressed courtroom, the San Francisco Communist leader briefly sketched the first 23 years of her life, the influences that shaped her thinking and impelled her actions.

As court adjourned, she was in mid-1933, at a critical juncture in her life when all that had gone before led her to the decision to join the Communist Party, the "crime" for which she and her colleagues are on trial.

A handsome woman with poise and dignity and a ready intelligence, she provided a dramatic and refreshing contrast to the 22 prosecution informers who had paraded across the witness stand during the past four months.

The story of her formative years covered a wide range.

It was personal history, related with engaging charm, a smile playing around her lips as she recalled biographical incidents of long ago.

It was "The Communist Manifesto" and the explanation it afforded to an inquiring young mind for the great paradox of the 1930s, the famine of abundance in a world seemingly gone mad.

This exposition of what the historic Manifesto meant to her was given with deliberation, the words carefully chosen to express the thought.

It was the great depression—"fruit rotting on the ground while agricultural workers were starving"—and there was restrained indignation in her tone.

It was books, not only the Marxist classics which were the climax of the quest for an understanding of the world about her, but others that served to open and stimulate the mind. There were Charles A. Beard's works on U. S. history and the economic background of the Constitution; the utopian classics—Thomas Moore's "Utopia" and Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," George Bernard Shaw and Upton Sinclair and Jack London.

It was the squalor and the naked violence in California's valleys, the note on which the first day's testimony ended.

It was the beginning of action and identification—participation in organized activity of the unemployed, a commitment to socialism, entrance into the Socialist party, becoming a Socialist soapboxer and orator who toured the state from Sacramento to San Bernardino, and then the first acquaintance with the Communist Party.

In sum, it was the odyssey of a daughter of pioneer Irish working-class settlers south of Market St. in San Francisco, sketched against the background of the experience of an entire generation, and arriving at a destination—communism.

The story of the valleys was introduced via a contemporary newspaper account (San Francisco Examiner, Oct. 9, 1933) and an official report to the National Labor Board by a special commission consisting of J. L. Leonard, Will J. French and Simon J. Lubin.

The report told of employers chiseling on the then standard wage rate of 22½ cents an hour in the lettuce fields of Imperial

Valley. The investigators said: "We found filth, squalor, an entire absence of sanitation, and a crowding of human beings into totally inadequate tents or crude structures"

"Words cannot describe some of the conditions we saw," the report said.

To maintain such conditions, there was violence against efforts to organize.

"The law was trampled under foot by representative citizens of Imperial county and by public officials under oath to support the law," the report said.

There were "indiscriminate arrests . . . young women induced to plead guilty through intimidation . . . prostitution of the state's vagrancy laws . . . officers displayed pistols altogether too freely, and the police unwarrantedly used tear gas bombs."

The irony was not lost upon spectators in the reading of a portion of the report that seemed to be directed against today's more sophisticated successors to the Imperial Valley vigilantes of 1933.

"It is not illegal to belong to the Communist Party, or to any other association that legitimately organizes in a peaceful manner," the report said.

"It is illegal to commit violence, to obstruct citizens in their reasonable activities, or to do many other things that are prohibited by law. The distinction between the legal and the illegal is often clouded by poor reasoning"

At the time such conditions were brought to her attention in 1933, Mrs. Yates was beginning to lose confidence in the effectiveness of the Socialist party, which she had joined a year earlier in Berkeley. She became attracted to the Communist Party.

"I was very much impressed by the activities of the Communist Party that I had seen," she testified.

"I knew that they were going into the agricultural fields and in a most selfless manner were seeking to organize the workers there to improve their very wretched conditions.

"I knew that they were actively fighting in behalf of the unemployed, and I knew that they were in the midst of these day to day activities that meant so much to

the people in 1932 and 1933, and my respect for the Communist Party grew enormously in this period."

Mrs. Yates' testimony did not proceed without objections from Asst. U. S. Atty. Norman W. Neukom. But defense Atty. Ben Margolis, conducting the examination, brushed the objections aside with manifest impatience.

Mrs. Yates testified about the influence of economics courses she took at the University of California at Berkeley, where she received degrees as bachelor of arts and master of arts.

"I object to that as being too remote and not being the issue here before us," Neukom interrupted.

"What I want to show," Margolis explained, "is the process through which she reached the Communist Party, and this part of the process of mental development and understanding and state of mind which caused her to join the Communist Party."

Judge Mathes overruled the objection.

Neukom also objected to testimony concerning Mrs. Yates' understanding of the Communist Manifesto.

"To go into all this literature," Neukom complained, "and give us a person's interpretation of what these words mean, unless it is contended that these are not plain English words, is invading the province of the jury."

"I think they are plain English words," Margolis snapped back, "although sometimes from the way the government has treated them, I don't think they understand that."

At one point, when testimony concerned the 1932 Socialist party election campaign, Neukom objected again, and the judge inquired:

"How long are we going to spend away back in those days?" "We will spend considerably less time than the government did," Margolis reported, "very much less time."

Much of the prosecution testimony centered on the early 1930s, and the court admitted it over defense objections that it was relevant.

Dr. Henry Templeton Smith performed this delicate operation, and continued Rev. White in his Washington.

PASTOR, 80, RIPS POLITICAL REFUSAL OF MEDICAL CARE

By MICHAEL VARY

Rev. Eliot White, 80-year-old retired Episcopal minister, was denied medical treatment by an eye specialist after the doctor saw a newspaper picture of Rev. White marching in the May Day parade. In a letter to the New York County Medical Society, Rev. White declared that Dr. Henry Templeton Smith, 115 East 61st St., launched a political diatribe

care until May of this year. On May 6, after the right eye developed serious trouble, Rev. White went to Dr. Smith's office at the doctor's direction, for consultation.

REV. WHITE'S LETTER

In his letter to the Medical Society, Rev. White relates the incident as follows:

"I told him (the doctor) immediately upon entering his office that my surviving vision had become so much more obscured during the preceding two days and I felt that the condition of my remnant of vision constituted an emergency. When I seated myself as usual in the patient's chair, and Dr. Smith seated himself opposite to me, to my amazement and shocked surprise, instead of paying any attention whatsoever to my eye, or even referring to it, he abruptly said, 'I saw your picture in the paper yesterday.'

"He then stated that he had a brother in Washington who is an investigator, and gave me to understand that this brother was sending to him information about me. No details were mentioned.

"Then, after expressing his conviction that, if what he called the 'Politiburo' of the Soviet Union, which he declared had made a 'chaos' of that country, gained control of the United States, it would make a 'chaos' of this country also.

"In concluding this political diatribe, which had completely eliminated any attention at all to my deteriorated ocular condition, he declared with the strongest emphasis and absolute finality: 'I can not possibly have anything to do with a Communist.'

"Realizing, of course, that this signified his dismissal of me from his professional care as well as friendship, I left his office on a condition of mental distress and shock."

The picture which Dr. Smith referred to showed the almost-blind Rev. White as a victim of a tomato hurled during the May Day parade.

Rev. White, who has since found a specialist more concerned with his patients' medical problems than their politics, denounced Dr. Smith's action as a violation of the Hippocratic Oath, but of common humaneness as well. It is, of course, part of the vicious sewage which red baiting produces when an apparently respectable surgeon dismisses from his care a retired minister, 80 year old and almost blind, for political reasons and on "information" from Washington.

The Negro People Will Be There

PROGRESSIVE PARTY CONVENTION TO HAVE BIG DELEGATIONS FROM SOUTH

By MICHAEL SINGER

There is a new spirit in the South, a new Negro-and-white working-class understanding and above all, a right-to-vote movement inspiring in its sweep and unity among all sections of the Negro people. This spirit will be reflected in the size and composition of the Southern delegation to the Progressive Party convention in Chicago July 4, 5 and 6, "which will exceed that of 1948," said Henry Moss, Southern director of the party. Moss, a graduate of the Howard University Law School, who makes his home in Tuskegee, Ala., was appointed last May 6 and since then has travelled 5,000 miles throughout the South.

As compared with the consciousness of the Progressive Party program four years ago, there is more warmth, spirit and enthusiasm by far today," Moss said. Moss, a tall, handsome, keen-eyed former legal adviser and lecturer for the Masons, attributes much of this new political awareness to the party's two top candi-

dates—Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass. "Having a white presidential nominee and a Negro woman vice-presidential candidate," he said, "has convinced large sections of the Southern workingclass and middle class that the Progressive Party means what it says when it talks of Negro rights, that it is sincere in its program for Negro and white unity."

NEW SUPPORT
He was certain that the Party would be on the ballot in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. Since 1948 the white supremacists and Dixiecrat bourbons have made the election laws almost prohibitively difficult for the Progressive Party to get on the ballot in many states. Despite that, "we are moving deeper and deeper into the South, winning new advocates and gaining new support," Moss declared.

He said the restrictive election laws went "hand in hand with the long years of disfranchisement of the Negro people and large sections of the white workers."

The new surge of terror against the rising peace and vote surge in the South, abetted by inciting lynch speeches of Southern candidates, have been met by militant and "all-class" opposition from the Negro people, who are getting growing support from working-class white allies, Moss declared.

FIGHT FOR VOTE

"The rich and middle class Negroes and the masses of Negro people are jointly struggling for the right to vote," Moss asserted. "This struggle has reached a level never before attained and in a remarkably quick period. This right to vote movement is not merely a fight to cast a ballot. Far from it. Actually, it is a firm expression of the intense liberation demands of the Negro people, their most immediate and specific blow for full freedom."

The Progressive Party director said that in states where there is "no guarantee of the ballot we are going to have delegates at the convention and their needs will be expressed in this campaign."

The Negro Labor Council in the South is rapidly advancing in scope and influence, Moss pointed out. The Progressive Party is giving it concrete support everywhere. One example of that collaboration is the support for the strike of the Virginia menhaden fisherman who are members of the Fur Union.

The mass following being developed by the Negro Labor Council was dramatically expressed in the Durham, N. C. election of the Council's president to the City Council. The Southern spirit of Negro and white unity, Moss said, was expressed also in the large white vote for independent Negro candidate for governor in the recent Louisiana elections.

SEEK NEW PARTY

"More and more the Negro organizations in the South are finding it impossible to support either of the two major parties," Moss declared. "Whether it be on the question of Negro rights, civil liberties, FEPC, anti-lynch laws, (Continued on Page 6)

LEVITTOWN FAMILY WINS FIGHT ON EVICTION

LEVITTOWN, N. Y., June 17.—The Levitt organization has bowed to public pressure by completely giving up its eviction action against the Adolph Ross family, the Committee to End Discrimination has announced. Yesterday, the Rosses received their cancelled rent checks. According to legal counsel, this acceptance by Lev-

itt of the Ross' rent voids the eviction.

The eviction action was originally taken by Levitt because the Rosses had entertained Negro and white children on their lawn. Levitt refuses to rent or sell Levittown homes to Negro people.

In a series of legal actions, in which the Ross family was represented by counsel supplied

by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the courts refused to rule on whether the eviction was discriminatory. Their decision granting the eviction was based on "the landlord's right to select his tenant."

Following the court's decision, the Committee called upon the public to protest the eviction scheduled for Feb. 19. Protests

from Levittown and Nassau individuals, organizations and clergy, and nationally prominent figures flooded the Levitt office.

On Feb. 19, 400 Negro and white people visited the Ross home to support the family. There was no eviction. However, the threat of eviction remained because Levitt neither cancelled its eviction nor cashed

the rent checks which the Rosses were mailing them regularly. Levitt acceptance of the Ross rent now removes this threat.

The Committee is writing those who supported the family, pointing out that public protest which so effectively stopped the eviction must now be directed towards ending Levitt's discriminatory policies.

N.Y. STATE CP URGES FULL SUPPORT TO STEEL STRIKE

Full support for the steel strikers was urged yesterday by the N. Y. State Communist Party. In a statement signed by George Blake and Simon W. Gerson, the N. Y. State CP declared:

The future of American labor is bound up with the strike of the 650,000 steel workers. This strike is both a battle of the workers to maintain their union and a major effort of labor to break through the wage freeze.

The steel trust is out to smash the union. It says the union adds an "element of inflexibility" when depression hits, meaning that the union will not allow the bosses to cut wages freely. If the steel bosses succeed in their aim, employers everywhere will launch similar union-busting moves.

Already, other workers throughout New York and elsewhere are being forced to engage in long, bitter struggles for wage increases in the face of rapidly-increasing living costs. These include General Cable workers in Rome, N. Y., American Safety Razor workers in Brooklyn, Sunshine Biscuit workers in Queens, and now the engineers on the Long Island Railroad.

WHAT DO the steel workers demand? Not since December, 1950, have they received a wage increase. Now they are demanding only a 12½ cents increase and other increases through the year amounting to a total of 17½ cents an hour, just about 10 percent above their present wage. This, together with some adjustments in working conditions, will still leave them far behind the standards which the government has set as the minimum needed for decent living. It is what the Wage Stabilization Board has proposed as a compromise between the workers' original demands and the position of the companies.

The howl has gone up from the bosses and their political agents that the workers are hurting the "defense effort." Employers are using this fake "national emergency" smokescreen to extract huge profits from the backs of labor, and from the American people generally, with their huge armaments program.

According to government figures, the companies today make a profit of \$19.50 a ton of steel. Before Korea, they were making \$11 a ton. The steel workers' demands cost, at most, \$3 a ton. Thus, the companies could meet these demands and still make a

vastly greater profit than before the Korea War.

But the steel bosses block a settlement because their real purpose is to smash the union.

On top of this, they are trying to hold up the people by demanding another \$12 a ton increase in return for wage concessions. The result will be, if they succeed, that prices for everything will take another huge boost, and the com-

(Continued on Page 6)

Furriers Write Congressmen on Anti-Labor Bills

The executive boards of the seven locals in the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers have called on members of Congress to defeat the anti-labor Smith and Maybank bills. In a letter to the legislators, Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Joint Board, declared:

"These vicious anti-labor proposals come at a time when the 650,000 steel workers have been forced to strike in order to win their just demands for a wage increase and a union shop. . . . The enemies of American labor are attempting to introduce new legislation that would not only break the steel strike, but also destroy the very right to strike for which American trade unionists have struggled and suffered."

Anti-Foreign-Born Bill Could Be Used Against Unions, CIO Aide Warns

WASHINGTON, June 17 (FP)—In a letter urging President Truman to veto the McCarran-Walter omnibus immigration and naturalization bill, described by opponents as the "American Nuremberg laws," CIO legislative director Nathan E. Cowan warned the measure could be used to crush and intimidate labor unions.

"We are opposed to the McCarran bill not only because of the many injustices of the present law which it perpetuates, but even more because of the many new injustices which it adds," Cowan wrote. "In the latter category are many loosely drawn and unnecessarily harsh provisions for exclusion, deportation and denaturalization."

Death Threat Climaxes Attacks On Negro Tenant in Sea Gate

A note threatening that he would be "taken for a ride" was received recently by Edward Tucker, 4114 Sea Gate Ave., Brooklyn. Mr. Tucker and his three-year old daughter Joanne, since they moved into Sea Gate in April at the invitation of the Brodys, who had occupied the apartment on Sea Gate Avenue.

The note climaxed a series of threats and harassments which have greeted Edward and Betty Tucker, and their three-year old daughter Joanne, since they moved into Sea Gate in April at the invitation of the Brodys, who had occupied the apartment on Sea Gate Avenue.

The landlord, Moe Karash of 3023 W. 24 St., Brooklyn, promised Mr. Tucker a lease, but re-neged the next day. That very evening the guards at the gate to the walled-off community tried to prevent Mr. Tucker from entering Sea Gate. Only the strong protests from other residents finally enabled Mr. Tucker to go home to his wife and daughter, who

had come in earlier.

Another attempt to prevent the Tuckers from entering Sea Gate occurred several weeks later when Brooklyn Mr. Tucker and his family are the only Negroes living on a Sunday evening from a visit to Mr. Tucker's mother.

The threatening note was found by Mr. Tucker in the door of Martin's French Cleaners, 3515 Nostrand Avenue, where he was employed at the time as general manager. It warned that Mr. Tucker would be "taken for a ride, a ride you don't like, if you don't stop bothering the Sea Gate watchmen."

Two or three weeks later, Mr. Tucker reports that he found the wires had been cut on his car while it was parked in front of his house overnight. Mr. Tucker now is a furniture worker. Mrs. Tucker works in a laundromat.

EVICTION SUIT
Karash, the landlord, brought eviction proceedings and obtained a court order which gave the Tuckers until June 29 to get out.

He told a delegation which came to protest that it might appear to be discrimination, but that he was mad at the Brodys who, it was learned, had won a rent case against Karash.

In answer to this attempt to maintain the lily-white character of the community, a Sea Gate Committee to End Discrimination was organized. Other groups, including the American Jewish Congress chapter, discussed the case. Delegations visited the landlord. Leaflets were distributed, calling on the people to telephone Karash at ES 3-0328 and urging the landlord to rent the apartment to Mr. Tucker.

The leaflet declared that "a community such as ours, predominantly Jewish, cannot give the green light to what will lead to a Cicero, Ill. These acts of open hostility by a few, for their own non-American purposes, against a Negro family, must be halted."

peal of the Smith Act, in appeal for full attendance to the Eastern Seaboard Conference being held Saturday under the committee's auspices at the Capitol Hotel, 51 St. and Eighth Ave.

Addressing his message to local and district trade unions, steward councils, local union committees and active union members, Masso, also cited the new Smith anti-strike bill, the McCarran amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and the new McCarran Immigration Act.

"But the most dangerous piece of anti-labor legislation," he said, "remains the Smith Act. It is the keystone of the entire anti-labor structure."

Masso declared that every candidate for public office must be asked to take a clear cut stand on the Smith Act.

Noting that the introduction of the new Smith anti-strike bill has spurred trade union leaders and organizations to speak out against the Smith Act, Masso cited the action of 105 locals of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, in requesting their International Union to take steps for the repeal of the Smith Act.

Registration of delegates to the conference will begin Saturday 11 a.m. in the Hotel Capitol's Oak Room. The conference opens at 1 p.m.

Officers of 115 local unions, representing 37 international unions, are co-sponsoring the conference.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STRIKE IS SETTLED

The two-day strike against the Long Island Railroad ended at 5 p.m. yesterday, when union and management reached a contract agreement. The strikers said they would return to work immediately. J. Frank Dolan, chief operating officer of the railroad, said

both parties had agreed on the two disputed points. One involved a rule permitting the company to order an engineer to work at a different starting time than originally was scheduled. The other permitted the company to switch engineers from one type of service to another.

Both rules will be rewritten, Dolan said. The upper crust contingent of Long Island commuters earlier demanded that Gov. Dewey pull a Truman "seizure" act as in the steel dispute by taking over the Long Island Railroad and operating it under martial law. The strikebreaking demand was voiced by Frederick Tilney, Jr., of Oyster Bay and secretary of the self-styled Nassau-Suffolk Commuters Committee.

Many Long Island commuters, of course, are workers who either live on the island and work in the city or vice versa. These commuters were not yelping for state action to smash the strike of L. I. engineers and motormen in its third day, however.

URGE UNIONISTS ATTEND MEETING ON SMITH ACT

The slogan, "Repeal the Smith Act," must become the watchword of every union in the country, it was declared yesterday by John D. Masso, secretary of the Trade Union Committee for Re-

Asian-African Bloc Again to Ask Tunisia Probe

The Asian-African bloc will ask the United Nations general Assembly today to investigate French rule of Tunisia, the Pakistan delegate announced last night.

Prof. Ahmed S. Bokhari told the Seventh Annual Institute of the Collegiate Council for the UN that he did not expect the question to be allowed to come to debate. "But this does not daunt us," he added.

Bokhari estimated that 23 of the 28 Asian-African nations will support the request, falling short by about eight of the number needed to bring a question to vote.

Letters from Readers

Lundeberg's
Raider

NEW YORK.
Editor, Daily Worker

There has been much confusion and misplaced blame as a result of recent waterfront disputes, especially on the Pacific Coast.

The issue is not so complex that it cannot be understood by the reading public.

The National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards has represented the steward's department members aboard West Coast ships since 1901 and has had contracts with the present shipowners association since 1935.

The Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL, has contracts for deck department members aboard the same ships. Harry Lundeberg, head of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, would also like to take over the steward's department members. For this purpose he has setup an organization called the Marine Cooks & Stewards, AFL.

Such jurisdictional disputes have been settled in other industries by the government-controlled National Labor Relations Board holding an election wherein the workers in the factories or plants vote for the union of their choice.

The National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards has repeatedly requested that this be done in the case of the stewards.

Harry Lundeberg is opposed to such an election because he knows that the men working the ships in the steward's department overwhelmingly favor the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards. The reasons are many, including a good contract and working conditions, the fact that over half the real MCS members are Negro, and that Lundeberg has never allowed a Negro to sail out of his deck department union. His claim, therefore, that his steward's department union would not discriminate is unconvincing to these men.

The NLRB, thus far, has played along with Lundeberg in not calling an election. The MCS has proposed in court that the courts select an impartial arbitrator to settle all hiring disputes and thus end jurisdictional tie-ups on the waterfront until an NLRB election is completed.

For it is through these waterfront disputes that Lundeberg is trying to force his men onto jobs that have been held for years by members of the MCS (Ind.).

This has now resulted in Lundeberg calling a strike, ostensibly for wages and conditions, but actually for a contract with the shipowners that he can terminate in 15 days notice whenever he wants to demand steward's department or longshore work for his organization.

The shipowners want a stable contract and so do the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, and every other responsible union on the waterfront.

The public can help resolve this dispute by writing to the National Labor Relations Board, Washington, demanding it carry out its function and call for an immediate NLRB election to determine by secret ballot, not by waterfront warfare, the union which actually represents steward's departments on West Coast ships. Such action is in the public and Pacific Coast interest, as well as the nation as a whole.

National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards
Inv. Dvorin, Port Agent
New York Branch



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

About the Author of the GOP Foreign Policy Plank

THE EIGHT BIG GROUPS of capitalists who own and control the economy of the United States, including the 60 corporations with assets exceeding one billion dollars each, quite evidently believe they have the American voter where the hair is short. Otherwise they would certainly never let it be known that the Republican Party's foreign policy plank will be written by John Foster Dulles.

For it is doubtful if there is one individual living anywhere in the world today whose hatred and contempt for the American people, and whose determination to harm them, is greater than that of Dulles.

It may be that a few backward voters may have forgotten what was brought out about Dulles in 1944, when Dewey proposed to make him Secretary of State if Roosevelt were defeated. But, if such is the case, it could only be the result of inactivity by the Left, who have set forth the complete details of Dulles' career in numerous periodicals, pamphlets, tracts, leaflets and so forth.

The man's unsavory career is chiefly notable in that wherever there were enemies of the national interests of the American people, he was willing to serve them as counsel and advocate. In 1939 we find him helping the Franco regime to grab \$10,000,000 in silver which the U. S. Government purchased from the Loyalist Government.

In 1941 he befriended Gerhard Alois Westrick, the Nazi agent who was dickering for help to Hitler from the Texas Oil Corp. Prior to that time, Dulles was an attorney for associates of I. G. Farben and collaborated with the German bankers and industrialists who subsidized Hitler and later profited from manufacturing crematoria with slave labor. Dulles was the lawyer for the Count René de Chambrun, son-in-law of the French traitor, Laval. In 1945, he defended the Polish fascist renegades who, posing as a "government-in-exile," tried to grab \$80,000,000 from the Bank of France.

Dulles' law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, located at 48 Wall Street, drew up the incorporation papers for the America First Committee, which would have joined Hitler in war against the Soviet Union and eventually the United States.

It was Dulles who masterminded the idea of the "Little Assembly" and numerous other devices by means of which the Washington government circumvented the veto power in the Security Council, subverted the United Nations and transformed it into a branch of the State Department. And Dulles was the "father" of the Republic of South Korea, which was legitimized by the "Little Assembly."

Again, it was Dulles who gave the signal to Syngman Rhee to set off the Korean War—as a "positive action" for "peace."

And Dulles was the man who blackjacked a half dozen governments into signing a treaty with the fascist Yoshida mob of Japan.

We now find him continuing to write and make speeches calling for more "positive actions" for "peace." He is the chief spokesman of the policy of delivering an ultimatum to the Soviet Union and dropping atom bombs on that country and any other country whose government he does not like.

How can such a man continue in a position to do the country such harm, after all these years of betraying it and plotting against it? The answer is that Dulles is "in on" and most effectively reflects the thinking and desires of the most reactionary sections of Wall Street finance-capital. At the same time, his experience as a Presbyterian layman and co-founder of the World Council of Churches of Christ enables him to express the views and demands of finance-capital in the dulcet tones of a churchman. Of all the war criminals extant in our country today, he is the most sanctimonious and mealy-mouthed.

His selection by the multi-millionaire rulers of our country bespeaks their profound contempt for us. They think that because they are united behind Eisenhower, have the support of Bill Hutcheson, Daniel Tobin and a few other labor leaders, they can get away with anything. Small wonder people also suspect that they have worked out a deal with the Democrats and have already completely rigged the November general elections!

Witchhunter Tenney Loses In Bid for Calif. Congress Seat

LOS ANGELES, June 17.—The Negro veteran and IPP leader, smashing of witchhunting State Sen. Jack B. Tenney's Congressional aspirations and strong showings by Negro and Mexican-American candidates marked the primary balloting here.

Red-baiting failed Tenney in the San Fernando Valley's new 22nd C.D. On the basis of incomplete returns the ex-chairman of the State Un-American Committee lost his own Republican Party nomination to Joseph F. Holt, and the Democratic nomination to Dean E. McHenry. McHenry and Holt will fight it out in November.

The fight for Negro representation was conducted despite a terror campaign, including the burning of a KKK-cross in the 55th A.D. Negro candidates were further hampered by the lack of official support in either the Democratic or Republican parties and by kiss-offs from the AFL and CIO councils.

Nevertheless, the principle of Negro representation scored significant gains. Rayfield Lundy, Negro attorney, came within 100 votes of taking a Republican nomination in the 55th A.D. Lundy lost the nomination to Assemblyman Vernon Kilpatrick (D). In the Democratic primaries, incomplete returns gave Lundy 4,824 votes to Kilpatrick's 7,220.

HAWKINS WINS

Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins (D-62nd A.D.) walked away with both nominations. Hawkins was winning better than 12,000 votes in the Democratic primary, and 7,000 in the Republican.

Horace V. Alexander, young

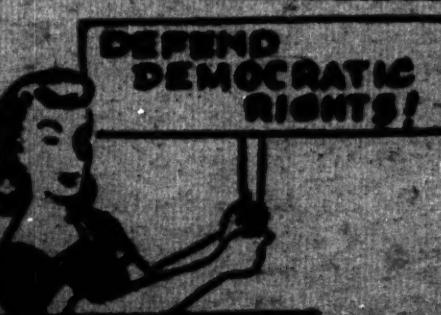
Lloyd C. Sellinger, another official of Warehousemen's Local 26, won the IPP nomination in the Harbor Area's 17th CD where incumbent Rep. Cecil R. King (D) was winning the Democratic and Republican nominations.

McCLAIN TRAILING

Indications were that at least one of Los Angeles County's two House Un-American Committee members would be opposed at the general elections. He was Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R), who won the Republican nomination but was losing the Democratic race to Jerry K. Harper (D).

Rep. Clyde Doyle (D), the other Un-American Committeeman, apparently was heading to a slim win in the new 23rd C.D. over George McClain (D), pension leader.

Two IPP candidates who won their elections were Bertram L. Sharp, 24th C.D., and Mrs. Mollie Cosman, 58th A.D. Assemblyman Lester A. McMillan (D-61st AD), who was supported by the IPP, won the Democratic and IPP nominations with ease, but the Republican nomination was still in doubt.



Press Roundup

THE MIRROR runs this little announcement on its editorial page: "No trains, no cartoon. Our cartoonist, Fred L. Parker, a resident of Brightwaters, L. I., was stranded on the island because of the surprise strike on the L.I.R.R." We like that announcement. We like it coming from a paper which day in and day out dims it into its readers' heads that some Wall Street abstraction called "free enterprise" makes the wheels, and then turns them, to make American industry go 'round. But it's working men and women, not the duPonts and Morgans, who do the job. When the men of the L.I.R.R. strike, even Hearst cartoonists take a day off from their well-paid, anti-labor doodling. But what if America's workers decide that if they can shut down industry without the benefit of their bosses' assistance, they can run it the same way, too? That must be too horrible a prospect for a millionaire publisher to contemplate.

THE NEWS hopes the Taft-Eisenhower race won't split the Republicans. The paper knows that both camps are for war and anti-labor legislation. What it really fears is that the intensity of the grab for power, jobs and graft will set Republican politicians at each other's throats instead of at the people's.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey terms as "a real conspiracy to subvert democracy" the cancellation of the use of Brooklyn's Academy of Music for a Rosenberg defense rally.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE quotes Francis Spellman, the Catholic cardinal, as saying about fascist Franco: "everyone in Spain was enthusiastic about him." Of course, the workers of Spain risked their lives in a general strike against Franco, but love is blind.

THE TIMES announces that the Long Island rail strike is "inexcusable." All strikes are inexcusable to the Times, but so many of its editors must live in suburban havens that this one must be particularly irritating. How dare these grimly-handed workers trifle with the comfort of their betters! True, the Times admits, the strikers have "131 grievances," but they know very well the government would cheerfully set up a "special commission" to do nothing about them.

THE POST headlines "Truman's Praise Spurs Harriman in Race As Champion of Civil Rights." Think of the trial of Dr. DuBois; the passport ban on Paul Robeson; the failure to get the killers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore; the refusal to save the life of Willie McGee. Multiply these anti-Negro acts of the Truman administration a thousand-fold and you get the impudent knavery of the Post in selling these soiled Democratic politicos as champions of civil rights.—R. F.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers' News Press, Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7322. Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

3 mos. \$4.00	1 year \$14.00
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75	12 mos. \$56.00
Daily Worker Only	7.00
The Worker	1.50
(Subscription and Single)	12.00
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25	12 mos. \$62.00
Daily Worker Only	8.00
The Worker	1.50

COMING in the weekend WORKER
T. J. Watson—Ike's Main Sponsor—by Art Shields

Daily Worker

President—Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

PEACE — THE ELECTION ISSUE

ONE THING IS SURE as the election race moves into the nominating convention stage and the last lap before November.

This is that if any man wants to be President of the United States in 1952 he had better appear as a man who wants peace, who seeks peace, who promises peace.

The pressure of the people against the most unpopular war in our history—the Korean war, their anger over the economic burdens of war preparations, and the presence of a real peace ticket—that of the Progressive Party—are forcing every Republican and Democratic candidate to pay lip service to peace.

That is why Eisenhower, who has been me-tooing Taft in his anti-labor, anti-people pronouncements, has now decided to join his so-called adversary in demagogic pretenses of backing peace. Taft himself confesses there is no difference between his foreign policy and that of Eisenhower.

Why does Eisenhower suddenly tell the American people that he favors a forty billion dollar cut in spending and taxes? He sure didn't talk that way when he demanded nearly eight billions for the so-called "Mutual Security" racket proposed by Truman. But Eisenhower and his managers (like Taft and his managers) have found out that nothing is more detested by the majority of the people than the crushing tax burden which the Truman-Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy has forced on the nation. So Eisenhower tips his hat to the popular demand for tax reduction, not having the slightest intention of keeping his promise. Who is going to pay for the billions which the Bonn Nazis need to revive their blood-soaked Wehrmacht for another "war of revenge" in Europe if not the wage earners, farmers, and white collar workers of the country?

WHY DID EISENHOWER suddenly decide to "hope" that no more American boys would be shipped overseas for military duty? Obviously because he and his political wire-pullers have discovered that nothing is more popular in the U.S.A. today than to reassure the parents of the country that their boys will not be shipped overseas to face danger and death in Korea-style "police actions" which are universally despised.

But Eisenhower's pious hope is belied by his action in making the deal with the Bonn Nazis which is intended to make it a certainty that American troops shall be shipped overseas, that American boys shall be stationed permanently in a divided Germany. Nor did it prevent Eisenhower from telling his campaign manager, Sen. Lodge, that he would have taken the MacArthur path to spread the war in Asia.

ON EVERY ISSUE touching on peace, the rival candidates — united in deed for war and war preparations, united against any negotiation with the Soviet Union and China, united against any practical ending of the Korean slaughter—outdo each other in seeking support of a peace-hungry America.

Peace is an election issue—the big election issue, as the Progressive Party says, out of which all the others flow—despite the original efforts of the old party candidates to keep it out on the "gentlemen's agreement" that "foreign policy debate stops at our shores."

But while men, women and children are dying in Korea, while our boys who are now POWs are kept from coming home by the balking of a Korea truce, peace cannot be kept out of the elections.

While the Acheson-Dulles-Eisenhower clique (apart in a more subtle way by the Taft forces) tries to blitz through a shameful military alliance with the Fascist forces in Germany and Japan which tried to destroy the U.S.A. the issue of peace cannot be kept out of the elections.

While unrest, dissatisfaction, and opposition grow throughout Europe against the Washington leadership's determination not to discuss peace in Germany, not to discuss a world settlement based on outlawing the horror of atomic war, the American people will necessarily view peace as an election issue.

BY COMPELLING EVERY candidate, on all levels, to take a stand on armaments, taxes, the Korea truce, on negotiating with the Soviet Union on Germany instead of rearming the Nazis, the American people can make a significant change in the world situation.

The Peace Convention of the Progressive Party in Chicago the weekend of July 4, with huge delegations from every part of our country, can be a powerful demonstration of the people's desire for peace and can be a real instrument of pressure upon the Democratic and Republican candidates in the struggle for peace.

Thus can the American people do much to save world peace and guarantee the safety of our country and our families. All recent electoral developments prove that.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7304.
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.



THE '52 ELECTIONS: 2

The Situation in the Old Parties

By PAUL MERCER

(Second of Four Articles)

THE EVE of the Chicago nominating conventions finds the two old parties of capital in an apparent state of conflict and confusion. In the main, the conflicts take the form of partisan differences and demagogic maneuvering. But fundamentally the conflicts are reflections of the mass impact of the growing crisis in the war policies of Wall Street imperialism.

Partisan bitterness is at its highest point in these last days before the conventions, especially in the Republican Party, ally in the Republican party. The Taft camp accuses the Eisenhower-delegates. The Eisenhower forces are screaming their heads off because Taft, having stolen the Texas and other delegations, went on to use his control of party machinery to name MacArthur as keynoter and stack the convention committees. Meanwhile, Truman is delivering militant tirades against the "dinosaur" Republicans and predicting a smashing Democratic victory.

In the mass of newspaper comment, however, one key factor emerges above all else. When it comes to the basic issues of war and peace — Wall Street's war-breeding drive to rearm Western Germany and prolong the conflict in Korea—the differences, except for some incidental demagogic, vanish. This is revealed, for example, by the New York Times (June 12) which headlines a piece by James Reston—"Parties United on Europe Despite Campaign Oratory." And Reston, himself, goes on to say, "General of the Army Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft are tilting with one another for the Republican Presidential nomination, but both are behind the European army project, as are all other potential Presidential nominees in both parties."

WHAT EXPLAINS this growing unity of policy in the midst of growing partisan bitterness? As left-progressives will readily understand, the simple point is that in the last analysis both parties are parties of monopoly capital, that both Republican factions speak for groupings of monopoly capital.

In the '52 elections, the first objective of monopoly, of course, is to assure continuation of its main policies of world conquest. At the same time, fearing the

growing mass opposition, it seeks to eliminate as election issues any differences on these policies and to prevent any debate on them, by requiring both old parties—and both Republican factions—to give these policies their full support.

The controlling hand of monopoly capital is seen most clearly in the Republican Party. Here Eisenhower is the candidate of the principal Wall Street groups who seek to substitute him for the discredited Truman as the administrator of their bipartisan Truman-Acheson-Dewey foreign policy of aggression. Taft is the candidate, in the main, of the rival mid-west monopoly groups.

In this period of growing setbacks and difficulties for the main policies of American imperialism, monopoly capital must seek to subordinate and "contain" its secondary (tactical) differences. And so the sinister John Foster Dulles is assigned to build a bridge between the Taft and Eisenhower camps. Taft praises Dulles, Eisenhower praises Dulles, and Dulles himself announces (N. Y. Times, June 12) that he is drafting a foreign policy plank to which both the General and Senator Taft can subscribe.

TAFT HAS BEEN able, apart from machine politics, to stay in the race largely as a result of his demagogic appeal to the strongly pro-peace rural areas. In the South Dakota primary, for example, his backers based their campaign on the slogan—"Taft is against UMT, against Truman's Korean war, etc." (Marquis Childs in the N. Y. Post, June 10). Aside from this and his McCarthyite support, Taft is widely hated by the masses as an openly anti-labor reactionary politician.

Eisenhower, with tremendous press backing, has made a demagogic "national unity" appeal to the urban and suburban middleclass. But his campaign for nomination, even with his return to the USA, has failed to sweep the country and his recent espousal of the Taft-Hartley Act against the steelworkers and his rejection of an FEPC is stripping away some lingering illusions that still exist in labor's ranks and among the Negro people.

Thus, as the convention nears, the two differ only in "campaign oratory." And while Eisenhower may have the edge in the nomination, his election is by no means the certainty that

so many commentators have assumed.

Meanwhile, the masses of the labor and Negro voters, who remain within the two party system, are more and more looking to the Democratic Party for a candidate to defeat the Republican choice. The fear of a Republican victory, rooted in the traditions of the Roosevelt period, has been heightened by the events of the past few weeks. This sentiment must be taken into account in estimating the situation in the Democratic Party.

WHAT, THEN, IS the situation in the Democratic Party? Here, the hand of monopoly capital is not so evident to the masses. True, the Dixiecrat bloc (Byrnes, Byrd, Russell) is an open agency of Wall Street in this party. But the Truman and city machine forces operate more subtly. They pretend to fight the Southern bloc while in reality relying on it to balance off within the party the pressures of the labor, Negro and other liberal forces whose allegiance to the Democratic Party is retained through unparalleled demagogic on labor and civil rights issues. This balancing act, facilitated by the surrender policies of the Social Democratic and reformist labor and Negro leaders, conveniently rules out any chance of enacting Truman's "program" and at the same time permits him to use the demagogic as a means of securing labor, Negro, and other support for monopoly capital's war policies.

But there comes a time when even the most ingenious of demagogues begins to wear thin. Truman's withdrawal as a candidate for reelection undoubtedly reflected growing opposition to the Korean war and growing disgust with his failure to give more than lip-service to his '48 program—as well as with the corruption in his administration.

At the same time the withdrawal created a new situation in the Democratic Party. Truman, from the new vantage-point of "I'm not a candidate" continued his demagogic, as in the steel strike and in his call for a federal FEPC. A variety of actual and potential Presidential candidates emerged, ranging from the reactionary Dixiecrat Russell, through the "caretaker" candidate Barkley, to the "liberals" Stevenson, Kefauver and Harriman. And the beginnings of a struggle set in with regard to

(Continued on Page 8)

Nazi Pact

(Continued from Page 1)
American people face one of the most momentous decisions of their entire history."

"Not only their fate but the fate of all mankind is at stake," said Dr. Forbes. This committee has a solemn obligation to examine the consequences of any action that will keep Germany divided, increase the possibility of a second Korea, which will instantly involve the whole world."

Douglas Glasgow, national director of the American Youth Peace Crusade, related that when he was recently in Europe he talked to young people in both western and eastern Europe and in the USSR. Everywhere, he said, he found the people fearful of U.S. plans to rearm Western Germany. They did not share the fear of "Soviet aggression" which is the theme of so much Truman administration propaganda.

"The forces for war within the U. S. Government speak for peace but they are working for the utilization of the atomic bomb. They are this minute killing prisoners in Koje. This is the path of war."

Miss Ray Geller representing the Young Peoples Conference for Peace said that as one of the Jewish people living on New York's East Side she felt "very personally" about the treaty with the former Nazis. She had seen Buchenwald and Auschwitz, where hundreds of thousands of the Jewish people had been murdered.

"Now it is proposed to bring these murderers back to power, to give them weapons so they can repeat their crimes, and again make lampshades of the skins of our brothers and sisters."

Mrs. Mary Russak, representing the New York Labor Conference for Peace, appealed on behalf of thousands of New York trade unionists to reject the treaty which will bring war closer. Already workers are paying in taxes the income of one day out of every five to finance past, present and future wars. She urged Four-power talks as against the plan to arm Western Germany and incorporate its armed forces into the European Army.

Dr. Mary Van Kleek, a retired director of industrial studies for the Russell Sage Foundation, appeared as representative of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Dr. Van Kleek stressed that the State Department project included the retaking of the Ruhr, with its vast armaments potential, to the same group of industrialists and militarists who launched World War II.

"In contrast, the same resources which made the war possible on so devastating a scale are available for peace, if directed toward peace by international agreement," said Dr. Van Kleek.

Paul Green, chairman of American Veterans for Peace, wearer of the Purple Heart, told the committee "we fought and saw our buddies die fighting, to rid the world once and for all of the scourge of Nazism and the German Junker militarism which twice in our lifetimes led to the maiming and killing of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers. We cry out against a policy which would reinstate the very evils we gave the best years of our lives to destroy."

James Finucane, associate secy. Soviet Union and many others.

weekly rates:

\$40
\$33
No. Tipping

CAMP UNITY
Wingdale, N.Y.

Group
Rates on
Request
(10 or more)

ADULT INTERRACIAL CAMP

Shirley says: "Come in June and join our small informal group of staff and campers in a relaxed vacation with swimming, boating, fishing, hiking, charades, reading, community sing, tennis, impromptu shows, recordings and /and—Maurin."

JULY 4th WEEKEND—3 DAYS \$29

Original Photo—CAMP UNITY SUMMER SCENES
Guest Artists: Howard Smith, Author James Thacke Ward, Morris Corcoran, Margaret Nelson.
For further information: call 4-3-8000 or write 1 Union Sq. N.Y.C. N.Y.

Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, pointed out that "a resistance movement aimed at the defeat of these pacts is sweeping Europe."

Stanley Nowak, former state senator of Michigan, and prominent in the Detroit Polish American community noted that the people of Poland "see a direct danger to their very existence as an independent nation in the treaties signed in Bonn and Paris. The people of Poland are greatly alarmed by the proposed militarization of Western Germany. They are united as never before in their determination to defend their boundaries on the order neisse."

Conrad Kaszowski, member of the editorial staff of Peoples Voice, Polish language daily in Detroit, told the committee that while the Polish American community is divided on many issues, they are united in opposition to the rearming of Western Germany.

Cerhard Hagelberg, associate editor of the magazine "The German American," said the Bonn treaty obligates the U.S. to go to war "to prevent a West German government from withdrawing from the European defense community, or to suppress an attempt by the German people to replace the admittedly neo-fascist government of Adenauer, or to support a provocation engineered by those elements in West Germany which seek forceful overthrow of the East German government."

RABBI HITS MOVE

The U.S. and its allies in the United Nations are encouraging the revival of Hitler fascism in Germany. Rabbi Louis I. Newman charged in his sermon at Temple Rodeph Shalom Saturday. He cited the "increasing demand" of both the neo-fascists in Germany and Italy for another "war revenge."

The clergyman declared:

"History is repeating itself with alarming speed, and those whose memories are not too short believe there are ominous signs on the horizon. Reports come persistent from Europe that those who fought the Nazis are denied places of authority in the new regime, but those ex-Nazis who were satisfactory soldiers are given preference."

"We would be naive and blind if we did not note the increasing demand of the neo-Nazis in Germany and the neo-Fascists in Italy for the preparation of another war of revenge. There is a strong sentiment both in Israel and in the rest of the world against any dealings whatsoever with the successors of the Nazis."

The West Germany treaty provision giving the Bonn government the right to rearm is a "grave mistake," according to Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, consultant on military preparations for the Republican National Committee. Gen. Klein, back from a State Department sponsored visit to West European countries, declared here that he will oppose Senate ratification of the treaty because it will mean the revival of Prussian militarism.

Klein, a delegate to the coming Republican national convention and a Taft supporter, thus verified a similar charge which has been leveled against the State Department-devised treaty by the

Steel Union President Philip Murray has called upon Congress to force the companies to meet the workers' demands.

This is not alone the steel workers' fight. Upon its outcome will depend wages, working conditions and union security throughout the land. We urge, therefore, that all labor, regardless of affiliation, join to demand of each member of

John Gates

(Continued from Page 1)
had originally presented on behalf of his party.

FORCE AND VIOLENCE

For example when Paisley tried to pin the charge of advocating force and violence upon the Communist Party, Gates replied:

"It is a lie that the Communist Party advocates force and violence. But there are people in this country who do. Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina in a recent speech at Spartanburg threatened the Truman Administration with an armed rebellion to retain the system of segregating Negro school children. But I don't see the Government taking any measures against Byrnes."

Then in a firm voice Gates continued:

"If men like Byrnes should succeed in starting a rebellion, I can say that we would support even the Truman Administration against such force and violence."

The final question put to Gates by Justice Department lawyer William Paisley brought from the Daily Worker editor an impassioned statement of the purpose of his life.

In provocative fashion Paisley said: "Now Mr. Gates, one final question: Isn't it true that since your college days—and with the exception of your four years and one month in the armed service of the United States, you have done nothing except agitate for the Communist Party?"

JOHNNY'S RECORD

But Johnny gave the government attorney what he didn't expect:

"No," he said, "since my college days and except for my four years and one month in the United States Army, it is not true that I have done nothing except agitate for the Communist Party. The two years I spent in Spain were spent fighting on behalf of the Spanish Republican Government—not 'agitating' but fighting with my life against fascism. And I can say that I personally accounted for quite a few fascists—so there were fewer fascists for our boys to fight in World War II."

"Every moment of my active life as a member of the Communist Party has been devoted to employing every bit of energy of which I am capable to improving the welfare of the American people, working for the peace of our country, the rights of the Negro people, the preservation of all democratic rights and for socialism."

State CP

(Continued from Page 2)
panies will seek to blame this on the workers.

REACTION is trying to have the Taft-Hartley Law invoked against the strikers. This would force the strikers back into the shops for another 80 days, even though they had voluntarily postponed their strike for more than 150 days. They did this in the face of the betrayal by President Truman, who could have granted them their demands when he seized the steel mills last month.

Steel Union President Philip Murray has called upon Congress to force the companies to meet the workers' demands.

This is not alone the steel workers' fight. Upon its outcome will depend wages, working conditions and union security throughout the land. We urge, therefore, that all labor, regardless of affiliation, join to demand of each member of

Congress that he vote to order the companies to meet the proposals of the WSB and that the House reject the move to invoke the Taft-Hartley Law.

Not only should labor be involved in this fight. The allies of labor—the Negro people, small farmers, small businessmen, community groups and organizations should come to the aid of the steel workers, as well as of other workers now on strike throughout the state and country.

Let the steel workers and others know by resolution that you are behind them. Give strikers who need it material support. See that Congress passes no legislation to curb labor's basic right to strike.

Above all, unite the ranks of all labor behind the steel workers in their heroic battle!

Miners

(Continued from Page 1)
the outlook for stalemate in Korea, the UMW went on: "As we view the political competition of the candidates for nomination, and the reasons they set forth as to why they should be nominated, we do not feel that any has exhibited the personality and know how to give the people a clue as to just how he would go about the job of restoring our foreign activities to a sane basis."

"The man on the street," the editorial concluded, "is bewildered and disgusted with the lineup of candidates—since it is a common verdict that all fall far short of meeting the qualifications of outstanding leadership that the people feel is essential to the high office of the Presidency and promotion of the common good."

"From the present outlook, the working stiff will likely be given a cold deck deal."

CLEVELAND, O. June 17.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is not the candidate the laboring man should support for President Joseph A. Beirne, head of the CIO Communications Workers said yesterday to the delegates to the CWA's sixth annual convention.

Beirne's statement marked the first time a major CIO leader had spoken out against Eisenhower since he returned from Europe.

Vote to Authorize Firestone Strike

DES MOINES, Ia., June 17.—Twelve hundred production workers at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plant here voted to call a strike if their wage increase demands are not met. The workers are members of the CIO Rubber Workers.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE

WOMAN will share beautiful downtown apartment with woman 40 yrs. age or so. Write Box 300, Daily Worker.

APARTMENT to share. Young woman, own room, nr. 7th and 8th Ave. subways. Write Box 303 or phone AC 2-1184.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT

NICELY furnished sunny room, modern conveniences, private entrance, 123 2nd Ave. Apt. 3.

FOR SALE (Appliances)

POWER LAWN MOWER 1/3 HP. cut-Specially priced at \$49.95. Standard Brand Dist. 240-4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GH 2-7410.

SERVICES

SOFA \$12. Chair \$6 up, seat bottoms rebuilt like new, vacuum cleaned included. Slip covers. ACADEMY 2-9738.

(Upholstery)
SOFA recovered, re-filled, springs retied. In your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Considerable attention. mornings 9-11. HYCANTON 8-7827.

TELEVISION

TV SERVICE and installations immediate attention to all calls 22 plus parts. Call WA 2-3285.

TRAVEL

LEAVING for California on the 12th—take one, two persons—share expenses and driving. Call RI 9-0015.

TRUCKS FOR RENT

MOVING, REVENGE, many satisfied customers. Call 84 West 217-6200.

TRUCKS & EQUIPMENT Moving and Storage Services, city, State and country. UN 4-7111.

California to Appeal Jobless Pay Ruling

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 17.—The state of California will appeal a decision by Judge William T. Swett, who ruled that unemployment insurance benefits are due whether or not the unemployed person has received severance pay. The test case was that of former employees of the deceased Oakland Post-Enquirer, members of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild (CIO).

Negro People

(Continued from Page 2)
peace or economic security, the Negroes in the South are swiftly coming to the conclusion that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans can be supported or trusted."

The immediate right-to-vote objective requires a mass drive to get the Negro people to register, he said. Progressive Party vote clinics, educational campaigns, literature, speakers and the whole gamut of the party's resources is being thrown into the drive for a South.

Widespread discussion around the Korean war and the "almost spontaneous fight for peace" is generating new moods and new understandings in the right-to-vote fight, Moss explained. Veterans returning from Korea, many of them mutilated and "virtually all of them disillusioned" have helped to step up the entire peace struggle, he added. This GI sentiment has been especially noted within Negro churches, Moss said, and the peace spirit among these church groups is far greater than in 1948.

Though Dixiecrat violence and intimidation is a constant threat "there are more people ready to protect our organizers now than ever."

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE
to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.

SCILLIETTA ELECTROLYSIS

110 West 38th St. (at 7th Ave.)
Salons 2101-1102 • 6-4233

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, life, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Mill End Goods

From JUNE 26th thru JULY 15th
I WILL BE OPEN ONLY
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.
During these 2 hours real values
will be available.

MILL END IMPORTS

39 E. 11th St. • Room 300

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
15 E. 21st St.
near 2nd Ave.
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists

UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office

ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NE 2-0164
DAILY 8 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 5 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Tel. 2-2210 - 2-2211

• Quality Chinese Food
• Famous for their specialities

Rousing Show Winds Up ASP's Eventful Season

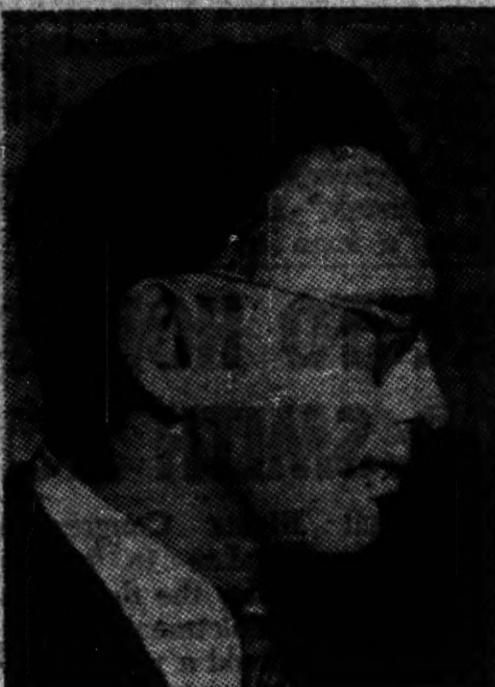
By BEN LEVINE

A presentation of Earl Robinson's "Lonesome Train," by the Jewish Folksingers, conducted by Robert DeCormier, was a rousing climax to the final ASPrevue of the present season. A jammed audience of over 1,300 at Palm Garden (hundreds were turned away) gave an ovation to the chorus and the solo singers of this cantata on the death of Abe Lincoln, and to the many other excellent numbers last Friday evening.

The passing years, it was shown that evening, have not dimmed the power of Earl Robinson's great work. The young chorus of about 100, and the soloists, including the composer himself as the ballad singer, Al Abouaf as narrator, John Dobbs as Abraham Lincoln, Bill Robinson as the preacher, Edith Silver who accompanied on the piano, and others who did the smaller parts—such as the young Negro singer, Zoe Collymore—all contributed to a finished and moving production. The Harry Melloff dramatic group of the Jewish Young Fraternalists helped with their gay folk dancing.

Another unforgettable part of the evening was the singing of Martha Schlamme.

To the praises that have deservedly greeted Miss Schlamme from all quarters I would wish to add one thing. Miss Schlamme told the enthusiastic audience that a good deal of the credit for her performance must go to her accompanist, Tamarra Bliss, who does



EARL ROBINSON

the arranging of her songs.

Anyone who heard, that Friday evening, the artistic perfection and emotional power that Miss Schlamme put into such a song as "Ach, Johnny, I Hardly Knew You," and the subtle variety that added new interest to the Jewish folksong, "The Rebbe Abimelech," without undermining its simplicity, can appreciate what an excellent musical job was done by Miss Bliss.

Leon Bibb, Negro singer, then joined Miss Schlamme in a duet. Putting the microphone aside, the two allowed their voices to go out to the audience unmarrred by the hunters.

Mike's metallic quality, in a rendition of Robinson's song about the whole world dancing, and it was pure delight from start to finish.

Howard Da Silva read Sholem Aleichem's "The Fiddle," with music composed and played on the piano by Serge Hovey.

Morris Carnovsky read Chekhov's story about the Government clerk destroyed by a sneeze.

Lou Gilbert did a dramatic monologue, written by Eli Jaffe, of the tortured feelings of a man unable to keep up with the demands of the present people's struggles.

Les Pine evoked the usual gales of laughter with his verses about the high cost of dying.

The Haitian dancers, seen in a previous ASPrevue, gave a repeat performance, and Andre Narcisse, their leading dancer, gave in addition a thrilling exhibition of Haitian drumbeating.

The ASPrevue is now recessing, and will open in the Fall. Lester Cole, master of ceremonies at these ASPrevues, has accomplished an arduous and vital task in gathering all this talent.

The ASPrevues, as they expand in the Fall, will be an important part of the battle against the warmongering hysteria spreading in the U. S. entertainment field. It will provide an outlet for artists denied expression by the monopolists of Hollywood and Broadway, and it will encourage entertainment workers to fight the witch-hunters.

Rally Calls for Campaign to Defend Freedom of Publishing

An audience that filled the Oak Room of the Capitol Hotel, Thursday night, heard a distinguished panel of speakers warn that if the attack on Marxist publishing—as exemplified in the indictment of Alexander Trachtenberg—were not defeated, it would constitute a threat to all free publishing in the United States.

Striking the keynote of the "Books On Trial" rally, Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus at Union Theological Seminary, and an "International" author, said that "our task is to carry out the defense of a man and a cause. The cause is the freedom of the press in the sense in which that word is used in the First Amendment in the first article of the Bill of Rights—not the gutter press, but the printing press and particularly the publishing of writings that evoke the name of Tom Paine and Thomas Jefferson."

William L. Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, who presided, paid tribute to International Publishers and its director for 28 years, Alexander Trachtenberg, for the monumental contributions to the fight for Negro rights. He cited as illustrations works by Dr. Herbert Aptheker, James S. Allen and the recently-issued four-volume "Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass," edited by Dr. Philip S. Foner.

Reminding the audience that a court order enjoined her from discussing the current Foley Square trial, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who is acting as her own attorney in the current Smith Act frame-up, said she would, however, discuss the first trial at which Eugene Dennis and other leaders of the

Communist Party were convicted, the Baltimore convictions, the recent Los Angeles trial and the forthcoming proceedings in Hawaii.

Meridel Le Sueur, author of "North Star Country" who came in from the midwest for the meeting, said that the books of International Publishers "have already been on trial," and have not only been acquitted by hundreds of thousands of Americans in the industrial cities and in the farm country who have found the Marxist classics "a rich, and often the sole source of intellectual nourishment."

Good books are sentenced to oblivion in the book sections of the New York Times and Herald Tribune, Lloyd L. Brown, associate editor of Masses and Mainstream said. "International Publishers is honored by exclusion," he said, "while books celebrating degeneracy, crime and brutality get honored places in these publications."

"Books on Trial? Yes, and the Times and the Tribune and the Saturday Review have long ago brought in their verdict—good books are sentenced to oblivion, even as the government tries to imprison the publishers. Foul, degraded, debased books—a must for all readers! Sex, sadism, racism, brutality—specially for the kids!"

Shirley Graham said Trachtenberg should be honored for the cultural services he has rendered to the American people, instead of being in a dock in a federal court facing a five-year prison term, while Howard Fast said that numerous literary personalities today owe their effectiveness to the education they received from reading the classics made available by International Publishers.

Cedric Belfrage, editor of The National Guardian, was intro-

duced by William Patterson as "the man who has done so much to save the Trenton Six from death," and "the man who has done so much to bring the facts of the frame-up of the Rosenbergs to a large section of the American public." Belfrage discussed the cultural decay of the present day as an expression of the cold war program and said that hope for America lay, not in the destruction of classics of social science that liberate the human mind, but in their defense and preservation.

In speeches recorded from London, R. Palme Dutt, editor of the Labour Monthly, and D. N. Pritt, noted attorney, called for world support in defense of International Publishers and its director. "No man," said Dutt, "has done more to bring the widest range of contemporary writers to the English-reading public. He has placed all intelligent and civilized people in his debt."

Pritt compared the contemporary hysteria with the situation in Hitler Germany and said it was based on the same spurious formula of "anti-Communism." He added that it doesn't only lead to loss of freedom; it leads to war and we must fight it. Under that pretext today the fine old principles which the people of America and Great Britain have served and from which we have both benefited are being abandoned in the United States and Britain, too, is in danger of becoming a narrow and reactionary society, with stereotyped opinions dictated from above."

A fine musical program was presented by Lucy Brown and Hope Foye.

The meeting was under the joint auspices of The Committee To Defend Alexander Trachtenberg, the Jefferson School of Social Science and Masses and Mainstream.

Lester Rodney is on vacation.

'COVER THE OLYMPICS' FUND

Enclosed find \$— to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____

A NEW BOOK BY DR. DUBOIS

A new book by W. E. B. DuBois entitled "In Battle For Peace" will be published in July by Masses & Mainstream. "Dr. DuBois unmasks the warmakers. He shows how peace can be won.

Subtitled "The Story of My 83rd Birthday," the book is a personal narrative dealing with the stormy events in the life of the distinguished scholar during the past year.

The highlight of the story is the trial and acquittal of Dr. DuBois and his colleagues of the former Peace Information Center on charges of failing to register as "foreign agents."

The book includes comment by Shirley Graham (Mrs. DuBois), who took a leading part in the successful fight to vindicate her husband and his associates.

"This exciting human document has a profound message for the

American people at this hour," declared Samuel Sillen, editor of Masses & Mainstream. "Dr. DuBois unmasks the warmakers. He shows how peace can be won. We are honored to publish this great book by a great American. It will be hailed by many thousands of readers here and abroad as a major contribution to the cause of peace."

"In Battle For Peace" describes the background of Dr. DuBois' work for peace and its relation to his life-long crusade for Negro freedom and colonial liberation.

"In Battle For Peace" will be published in a popular \$1 edition as well as in a regular trade edition. Advance orders may be sent now to the publishers at 832 Broadway, New York.

"PROFESSOR" SIGNS NAME TO BOOK OF FADED LIES

THE RISE OF MODERN COMMUNISM. By Massimo Salvadori. Holt. New York. \$2.

BY ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"The Rise of Modern Communism" is not especially important except as it stands as a prototype of the anti-Communist "history".

Its author is a professor, save the mark.

He can write, "In 1928 Stalin and the Comintern decided that the shortest cut to the triumph of communism in Europe was to help the authoritarian Right to destroy the main enemy—liberalism. The result was the sudden appearance of Nazism . . ."

Here, in all its nakedness is the end product of bourgeois learning in the era of capitalist decay. One might expect an anti-Communist to falsify the Communists' pioneering struggle against fascism. But to write about the "sudden appearance of Nazism" years after the fascist movement came on the scene shows how bourgeois learning has degenerated into a dull parroting of lies and a careless cynicism about even the most elementary facts. After all, who needs to check up on dates when the FBI will vouch for his anti-Communism?

Professor Salvadori writes with an upperclass contempt for the masses of people. The world-shaking

social changes of this era he sees only as a "Communist conspiracy". And because of this imperialist arrogance, he, like so many other "experts," is as wrong in his predictions as he is blind to the meaning of the past.

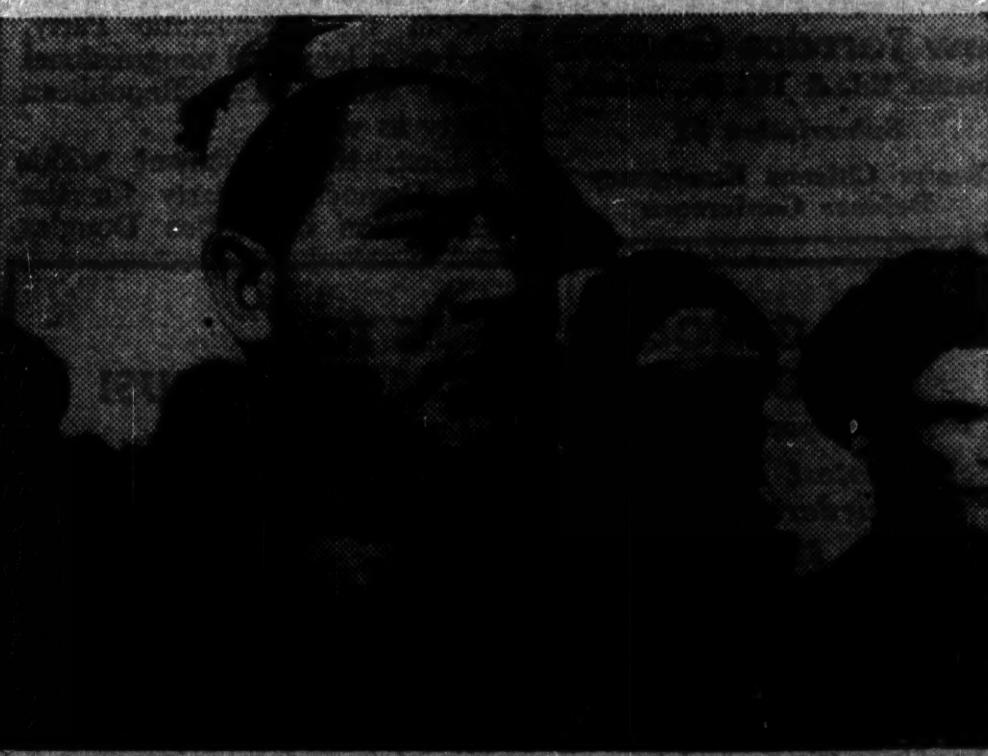
Korea, he writes, "convinced the American nation that force was an important factor in the Communist expansion and force had to be checked by force."

The professor, of course, is not telling the truth. It is everywhere admitted today that the Korean war is detested by the American people and that they reject force as a solution to the world crisis.

Writing before the Indian elections, he decrees that in India "a small Communist Party has little weight and influence."

These are mild divergences from the facts, compared with the Trotskyite and Hearstian lies about the Soviet Union which fill what James Burnham on the book jacket, calls this "dispassionate and informed" book.

But they explain why each new 'definitive' volume of anti-Communist fabrications has to be followed by another. Because the capitalist ruling class knows well the nature of its anti-Communist propaganda, it feels compelled to drown the public in it, in the Hitlerite belief that repetition is the only salvation for the Big Lie.



B. ANDRIYEV who portrays the steelworker Ivanov in the stirring new Soviet color film "Fall of Berlin" now in its second week at the Stanley Theatre.



WILL WITHDRAW IF UNITY NEGRO CANDIDATE IS NAMED

Mrs. Ramona Garrett, ALP candidate for State Senate from the 21st S. D., yesterday expressed her willingness to withdraw "to support the united nomination of such other Negro candidates as all parties agree to designate." Mrs. Garrett, a state vice-chairman of the ALP and a member of the Initiating Committee to Elect a Negro to the State Senate, blasted the New York County Republican leadership for "giving lip service to the principle of representation for the Negro people in public office but betraying that principle in deeds." Mrs. Garrett referred to a statement by Daniel J. Reisner, secretary of the County GOP Committee last March 28 which

Rally Tonight on Christian Case

A protest meeting on the slaying of New York University graduate student Ennis Christiani will be held tonight (Wednesday) at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, 8:30 p.m., under the sponsorship of the East-Midtown Civil Rights Congress.

The meeting will present to the public the facts in the slaying of the Negro student by armed NYU guard Frank Giordano, against whom no official action has yet been taken.

Representatives of the CRC, the Committee for an FEPC law and the NYU student body will address the rally.

Marcantonio to Speak Tomorrow

Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the American Labor Party, will speak at a mass rally in Paramount Mansions, 183rd Street and St. Nicholas Ave., tomorrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m.

Marcantonio will discuss the position of Rep. Jacob Javits (R-NY) on peace and German rearmament. Javits recently reversed his position, which had been against German rearmament.

Paper Urges Peace Talks

DENVER, June 17.—"The Colorado Labor Advocate," organ of numerous AFL affiliates in this state, has reprinted the editorial which appeared in "The Butcher Workman" calling for negotiations and peaceful co-existence of capitalism and socialism.

CONCERT - RALLY

honoring

ELIZABETH CURLEY FLYNN

CLAUDIA JONES

MARION BACHRACH

BETTY GANNETT

Guest Speaker: I. F. STONE

Entertainment:

Leon Bibb, Folk Singer
Tanya Gould, Pianist
Famous Mandolin Orchestra
Edith Segal's Dance Group

Friday, June 20

8 P. M.

New Terrace Garden

Boston Rd. & 181 St., Bronx

Subscription \$1

Bronx Citizens Emergency Defense Conference

NOW GENOCIDE COMES TO GREENWICH VILLAGE CAMPUS!

Freeport • Westchester • Brooklyn • Chelsea

- Protest Police Murder!
- Murderers of Innocent Negro People
- MUST NOT GO FREE!

Rally Featuring:

BEULAH RICHARDSON

and prominent community speakers

TONIGHT (Wednesday) JUNE 18

430 SIXTH AVENUE — 8:30 P.M.

Donation 50 cents

Sponsor: Greenwich Village Civil Rights Congress

I. F. Stone to Speak Friday at Concert-Rally

I. F. Stone, columnist for the New York Daily Compass, will speak at the concert-rally, Friday at the New Terrace Garden, 2145 Boston Road, cor. 181 St., Bronx, to honor Elizabeth Curley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Marion Bachrach and Betty Gannett, four women defendants at the Smith Act trial here.

The 1952 Elections

The Situation in the Old Parties

(Continued from Page 5) to certain platform issues such as Taft-Hartley repeal and FEPC.

IN ESTIMATING the situation in the Democratic Party on the eve of the convention, left-progressives take as their point of departure the objective of accelerating the political realignment of the masses in the direction of a new party of labor and the people. Here both sectarian and right opportunist dangers arise.

The sectarian tendency is to overestimate the tempo of realignment, to consider that the masses are already prepared to break with the old parties, and to assume the attitude of "a plague on both your houses." The result is isolation from the great mass of labor, Negro and other progressive-minded voters.

On the other hand, there is the danger of succumbing to the right-opportunist illusion, quite widespread, that the Democratic Party, despite monopoly's control, can produce a genuine peace Presidential candidacy, a rebirth of the old Roosevelt New Deal.

While properly evaluating the extent to which the Truman withdrawal reflects the beginning of a break-up of the labor-Negro-liberal-Fair Deal coalition, left-progressives must avoid such formulations as—"The Democratic Party is coming apart at the seams." It is simply not so.

First, monopoly capital is not going to surrender the two-party system so easily. Second, the main sections of the labor, Negro and other progressive masses are still seeking in '52 to work out their political position not through changing parties but through a struggle within the Democratic Party. And it will be only in the course of such a struggle that they will learn from experience the need for a new party. This is especially the case with large sections of labor and Negro voters, who, Truman or no Truman, have close ties with the Democratic Party organization in the industrial communities.

IT CAN THEREFORE be anticipated that the registration of a people's mandate in the '52 elections will largely take the form of a sharpening struggle within the Democratic Party, and on a local and congressional level within the Republican Party as well.

First, the movement within the Democratic Party for the nomination of Justice Douglas

for President did attain considerable dimensions in such states as Oregon, despite his refusal to be a candidate. This movement reflected the wishes of a sizeable sector of progressive Democrats who in this way registered their support for the Douglas position on the Smith Act, colonial freedom, etc. Many of these voters will continue to demand a genuine peace alternative and will be prepared to seek it outside the two parties following the July conventions.

Second there are demands growing by Democratic Party organizations like the Washington State Democratic Convention for repeal of the McCarran and Smith Acts, as well as expressions by Democratic Party leaders, committees, and clubs on the more familiar issues of FEPC and Taft-Hartley repeal.

Third, major labor, Negro, and other people's organizations are addressing demands especially on issues arising out of the steel strike and the struggle for Negro rights, to delegates to the July 21 National Democratic Convention, to the convention platform committee, to party officials and keynoters like McKinney and Dever who are talking compromise with the Dixiecrats, and to such "liberal" candidates as Stevenson and Kefauver who have refused to declare themselves on FEPC and Taft-Hartley repeal.

In the few remaining weeks before the convention, no doubt many local unions, PAC and LLPE committees, Negro groups and others will add their voices to these demands and others, including an end to the Korean War, major power negotiations for peace, repeal of the McCarran and Smith Acts and the like.

Fourth, in view of the pro-war position of all Democratic (and Republican) Presidential contenders, it is especially important that peace demands and peace planks be submitted to the conventions by peace organizations and movements of all types and that broad activities in support of these peace planks be undertaken.

The steel strike and the sharpening peace struggle should give new impetus to the registering of a progressive people's mandate in the congressional elections. There, for the most part, candidates will be confined to the old parties. In some districts there will be major struggles to elect Negro candidates to office, in some areas labor candidates, and in some areas campaigns to defeat outstanding reactionaries of the McCarthy type.

For most areas, however, the task will be to influence the campaigns of Democratic (and in some cases, Republican) candidates of the more familiar type. Here no opportunity should be missed to help develop struggles on the issues which will bring pressure on the campaigns and the candidates—thus contributing further to the expression of the people's demand for peace, economic progress, Negro rights and constitutional liberties.

JURY GETS MANSLAUGHTER CASE OF CAPT. WEAVER

An all-white jury of ten men and 2 women yesterday at 4 p.m. began deliberating manslaughter charges against Capt. Franklin B. Weaver, slayer of William Harvey, Negro seaman. The jury received the case from Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan, after a 45-minute charge.

Mahlon Dickerson, the killer's attorney, in his summation, reiterated Weaver's tale of Harvey going "berserk." Dickerson called Weaver "a man of the highest

character" and told the jury, "Let him go back to his family with an unsullied reputation."

U. S. Attorney Thomas F. Burchill, Jr., related how Harvey had been ill the morning of the killing, and added that Weaver "brought a blackjack to treat a sick man." He called the heavy blackjack "Weaver's pill."

Burchill told the jury that "your verdict will be a message to every skipper and captain of a ship everywhere."

CRC TO HOLD RECEPTION FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

The Civil Rights Congress, Ave. and Eighth St., "will give many New Yorkers their first opportunity to personally meet the 16 Communist leaders who are in the front line of the American people's struggle to save the Bill of Rights and safeguard peace," Patterson said.

Tickets, at \$2 each, are available at CRC, 23 W. 26th St., or held at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth at local CRC chapters.

BRITISH UNIONISTS FIGHT HIKE IN COST OF LIVING

LONDON, June 17 (ALN).—British unionists are not prepared to stand idly by while the cost of living rises almost daily. Recent developments make it clear that they will reject the Tory government's appeal for "wage restraint," which has received the quasi-approval of rightwing labor leaders.

The Engineers Confederation, representing nearly 3,000,000 workers in 37 unions, has announced it will press for a wage increase of two pounds (\$5.60) a week. The miners are also out for a substantial raise.

Unanimous agreement to seek a substantial wage increase was voted at the annual conference June 3 of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers, with 81,000 members who work at the very heart of the arms and export industries. The Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, which has 197,000 members, by a vote of 148 to 17 approved a resolution at its annual conference June 3, demanding a further increase of 8d. (about 7 cents) an hour.

Foundryworkers president Archibald McDougal told delegates that Britain should free herself from American domination. He warned that when economic crisis came to the U. S., Britain would automatically be dragged down. He emphatically expressed his opposition against Britain becoming a base for American atombombers. "I reject," he said, "propaganda which says that the U. S. Air Force in Britain is in defense against Russian domination." He pointed out to the delegates that no Soviet troops were present in any country outside the USSR except by international agreement and added: "But I do see American troops here... whose presence would put Britain on the frontline in a future war."

GERMAN QUESTION

Turning to the question of Germany, McDougal said: "We cannot accept the position that the Americans and their Tory friends should

continue dividing Germany so that their part of it can be rearmed and turned into a vast air base."

Labor MP Ellis Smith, addressing the woodworkers convention, was warmly cheered when he said: "The need for active and virile trade unionism is as great now as it has ever been in the past." It was impossible, he said, to spend millions of pounds for rearmament and at the same time not reduce living standards. If war were made on China, he added, the workers should make it clear they would not be in it.

Woodworkers president S. D. McKelvey told his union conference: "Recently we have seen a desire expressed to extend the trading relationships between the east and the west. Let us hope that this is a beginning to a real understanding and endeavor to overcome the many outstanding problems which affect the peace of the world."

The 15,000-member Association of Supervisory Staffs & Engineering Technicians (ASSET) at its annual conference June 1 adopted a resolution denouncing the Tory budget and the wage freeze. "These two measures," the resolution declared, "can have no other effect than to worsen the standard of living of the workers." ASSET also called on the government to reduce the scale of rearmament.

What's On?

Tonight

PROTEST meeting on slaying of Christian Negro student Stuyvesant Casino, 142 3d Ave., Man., tonight at 8:30 p.m. Auspices: E. Midtown Civil Rights Congress.

Coming

COME SPEND an afternoon of fun and relaxation at the Annual Picnic of the Hungarian Daily Journal, to be held at the beautiful Castle Hill Gardens, all day June 22. Directions: IRT subway Pelham Bay Line to Castle Hill Station, transfer for bus to the end of the line. Sub. 76. Gala entertainment with Leo Pine, Betty Sanders and Leon Bibb. Refreshments. All invited.

Going on Vacation?

Make sure that you get the DAILY WORKER and The WORKER each day while away by placing an order with the news agent as soon as you arrive or by taking a vacation subscription before you go.

DON'T FORGET YOUR VACATION WORKER SUB.

